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Khomeini Adamant on Hostages

U.S. Breaks Relations With Iran; Imposes Sanctions, Expels Envoys

WASHINGTON, April 7 — President Carter today announced that the United States is breaking diplomatic relations with Iran and that all Iranian diplomats and officials will be ordered to leave the country by midnight tomorrow.

He broke diplomatic relations with the government of Iran because of what he termed the "illegal and outrageous holding" of 53 U.S. citizens in Tehran.

The breaking of relations was one of a series of diplomatic and economic moves Mr. Carter took in light of what he called a "new and significant direction" by the Iranian government in refusing to accept custody of the hostages from the militants who seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran five months ago.

any line of communication could benefit the hostage situation this is not going to help either Iran or the United States.

Earlier, there was widespread expectation in Washington that the president, his patience exhausted, would take a tougher line with Iran, something Mr. Carter did not discourage in a brief word to reporters.

Mr. Carter remarked that the Iranian "terrorists" — his term for the

Moslem militants who seized the U.S. Embassy and its staff 156 days ago — "offered to turn over the hostages in the government and the government refused."

Yesterday, U.S. officials said the only thing that would have prevented Mr. Carter from moving ahead with the sanctions would be for Iran's Revolutionary Council in have acted within the next few

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Iran Alerts Army, Recalls Envoys in Iraq

By Paul Taylor

TEHRAN, April 7 (Reuters) — Iran's armed forces were put on alert today as relations with Iraq deteriorated rapidly, Iran recalled its diplomats from Iraq, and reports reaching Tehran indicated that Iraq was expelling several thousand Iranians.

alleged today that Ayatollah Sayed Mohammed Bagher Sadr, a prominent Shiite cleric to power in the Iraqi Shiite holy city of An Najaf, had been arrested with his family and taken to Baghdad.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary leader, lived in An Najaf for 14 years during the shah's reign and was arrested by Iraqi authorities there in September, 1978, before leaving for temporary exile in Paris.

Relations between the two states

have worsened steadily since Iran's Islamic revolution last year brought the Shiite clergy to power in Tehran. Iranian leaders have accused Iraq's Sunni Moslem government of President Saddam Hussein of discrimination and brutality against Shiite Moslems, who make up just more than half the Iraqi population. Iraq, in turn, has accused Ayatollah Khomeini of being a "racist fanatic."

Iraq blamed Iranians for two grenade attacks last week in which at

least three Iraqi students died and Deputy Premier Tariq Aziz, an intelligence adviser to President Hussein, was wounded.

Two Iranian religious leaders called today for a popular uprising to overthrow the Iraqi government in the name of Islam. One was from Ayatollah Alameh Nouri, who led a sparsely attended demonstration outside the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran today. The other was made by Grand Ayatollah Sayed Abdul-Shirazi of Mashhad in a leaflet.

2 Soviet Generals Listed as Victims

Afghan Rebels Said to Hit Copter, Kill 5

From Agency Dispatches
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 7 — Afghan Moslem rebels have shot down a helicopter, killing two Soviet generals and three Afghan officers — a division commander and two brigadier generals — who were aboard it in the eastern province of Konar, Pakistani radio said today.

report of the general's death to American intelligence sources.

Tass denied reports of the air base capture, saying, "Certain circles in the United States simply cannot give up their habit of fabricating all sorts of inventions about the situation in Afghanistan."

Soviet troops supported by more than 300 tanks launched an offensive yesterday in Laghman province northeast of Kabul.

The spokesman — whose report could not be confirmed — said that 130 tanks from Jalalabad and 210 from Kabul rolled into Laghman yesterday. Soviet forces centered in Kabul, Jalalabad to the south and Herat to the west have recently staged offensives in Konar province and the adjoining Kama valley. The Russians have overwhelmed the rebels, who are mostly armed with bolt-action rifles.

The radio said the bodies of the five officers were flown to Kabul after the helicopter was shot down last week. It gave no other details.

Pakistani radio had reported last night that Afghan rebels had captured a Soviet-held air base at Baglam, 43 miles north of Kabul, killing a Russian general. The report did not say whether the rebels were able to hold the base. It said the insurgents overran the base after fighting in which 75 Afghan government troops and the Russian general were killed. It attributed the

Baglam is reported to have become the major staging area for raids by Soviet jets and helicopter gunships. Planes and helicopters were reportedly damaged in the attack. Reports reaching New Delhi from Kabul during the weekend had said that Soviet aircraft had carried out attacks throughout Afghanistan in the last few days, inflicting heavy casualties.

A spokesman for Hizbe Islami, an armed Islamic party with headquarters in the northern Pakistani town of Peshawar, said today that

The Hizbe Islami spokesman said that rebel forces killed 36 Soviet troops in the Kama valley Saturday. He said that a young woman in the village of Kama shot and killed two Soviet soldiers with a bolt-action rifle before Soviet troops captured her.

10,000 at Peru's Embassy Promised Exit From Cuba

HAVANA, April 7 — The Cuban government, describing its citizens crowded inside the Peruvian Embassy here as vagrants and bums, said that it would permit them to leave the country if Peru is willing to accept them, Havana radio reported today.

The broadcast, monitored in Miami, said that most of the people who mobbed the embassy over the weekend seeking asylum from Cuba, a crowd estimated at 10,000, were "common delinquents, antisocials, vagrants and bums."

The Peruvian government, calling the mass plea for asylum "an unprecedented human tragedy," said that it could not take all of those wanting to leave Cuba. Many are expected to seek asylum in the United States.

According to the Havana broadcast, the Cuban government granted a request by 1,730 of the Cubans in go home temporarily. The radio said that they were told that they would be allowed to return in the embassy safely.

The broadcast said: "If the government of Peru wishes to receive in their country all the antisocials and bums, we will be glad to authorize them to leave our country and also those who are ideologically in disagreement with the revolution and Socialism. Even more the frontiers between the common criminal and the counterrevolutionary are confused."

Peruvian Appeal
In Lima, Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia of Peru appealed to the international community for help and asked the Red Cross to feed the crowd, which began to descend on the embassy Friday after the government of President Fidel Castro withdrew its police guards from the compound.

The government reinstated a police line around the compound yesterday in a move that a police official said was intended to alleviate chaos.

Angry pro-Castro Cubans gathered outside the embassy compound yesterday and hurled sticks and stones at those clustered inside, injuring several of them, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry said.

Until last week, Cuban police guards were posted at foreign missions to turn away persons seeking diplomatic protection. But after groups of Cubans crashed their way into the Peruvian and Venezuelan

Embassy Visit India
NEW DELHI, April 7 (WP) — The premier of Vietnam, the foreign minister of Cuba and a deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union arrived here today for talks with Indian leaders. Officials called the simultaneous visits a coincidence.

An Indian government spokesman responded to speculation that the visitors would apply pressure on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to swing further behind the Soviet action, saying, "She is not subject to any influence." The spokesman repeated Mrs. Gandhi's position that she is neither pro-U.S. nor pro-Russian, but rather pro-Indian.

Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong, who is to stay in India for six days, spent 75 minutes with Mrs. Gandhi. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmeria, who arrived on a commercial flight from Kabul after a visit to Moscow, brought a letter from President Fidel Castro that he was to deliver in Mrs. Gandhi tomorrow.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Fyryubin arrived tonight and was scheduled to leave before dawn tomorrow after seeing Foreign Ministry officials.

Indian reports say that the Indians disagree with a Cuban plan to settle the Afghan situation through talks between Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Soviet Union, rather than through the nonaligned movement. The Cuban initiative, believed by Western diplomats in be Moscow-inspired, has been rejected by Pakistani President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who said Pakistan would have no contact with Afghanistan while Soviet troops occupy the country.



Code of Hammurabi

over a six-month period even before the stela arrived at the Louvre, French experts deciphered the code. It was a sensation in the archaeological world and to the French public at large. Hammurabi's stela quickly became the most famous of the ancient Middle Eastern codes.

"If the shah signed the accord, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

2 Israelis, 5 Palestinians Killed In Kibbutz Raid, Counterattack

By William Claiborne
JERUSALEM, April 7 (WP) — Israeli army commandos stormed a kibbutz today to free hostages seized by Palestinian guerrillas nine hours earlier. All five assailants and two Israelis, one of them a 10-year-old child, died during the raid and the counterattack.

For the first time since the 1967 Six-Day War, Israeli soldiers and four Palestinian guerrillas were killed in a battle. It was the most serious Palestinian guerrilla attack in Israel in a year.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman led a relief mission of Israeli troops against guerrillas attacking kibbutzim in Lebanon, telling reporters, "We'll all hear about it afterwards, before." He said the army said "weigh steps to be taken."

Past Palestinian guerrilla raids on kibbutzim in Israel have often been followed by retaliatory air strikes and naval bombardments of Lebanese Liberation Organization positions in Lebanon. The PLO left in Beirut that Israeli aircraft flew over the city today and that 30 anti-aircraft batteries opened

troops, and spent six hours crossing border minefields and electronic fences. Israel has complained repeatedly that the United Nations is ineffective in intercepting terrorist squads heading for the border.

Before army units arrived at the scene, armed kibbutz members attacked the guerrillas, freeing eight children and three women on the ground floor. Officials said the guerrillas ran up to a second level, where they took as hostages Kibbutz, 25, and six children aged from 18 months to three years. Mr. Perez was bound, and the guerrillas began issuing ultimatums, warning that the children would be killed if the army attacked.

Mr. Perez was wounded in the legs, hands and back in the assault. The 11 soldiers had light injuries, officials said. Four children were slightly wounded.

Kibbutz members said they heard the guerrillas shout demands that Palestinian prisoners be released and that a plane be readied for release. Gen. Eitan and Gen. Ben-Gal denied that specific ransom demands were made, although the guerrillas did ask for the Romanian

ambassador to Israel and the International Red Cross as negotiators.

At one point the guerrillas demanded that milk be brought for the children. A case of milk containers and a portable loudspeaker were taken to a window by an Israeli, who, following instructions, wore only underpants. Authorities said it had not been determined precisely when the second Israeli victim, 2-year-old Eyal Gluska, was killed.

After several deadlines imposed by the terrorists had passed, Mr. Weizman ordered the attack, which he said lasted three to four minutes. Officers said that leaflets were found naming 50 Palestinian prisoners and saying that "Palestine will be liberated by terror, blood and fire."

Gen. Eitan said that the border had been crossed several times since the Nahariya raid. Last year, after the Nahariya attack, the government obtained a capital punishment law for heinous terrorist attacks. The purpose of the law, which has not been applied, was to discourage guerrilla attacks involving hostage-taking.

Third World Seeks Roots in West

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, April 7 (IHT) — Last year, Raymond Barre, the prime minister of France, traveled to Baghdad to negotiate a deal with Saddam Hussein, president of Iraq, under which the French offered new arms deliveries and fuel for an experimental nuclear reactor in exchange for increased oil supplies from the Iraqis.

As the talks drew smoothly to a close, President Hussein started the French prime minister by making an additional stipulation: the ancient Code of Hammurabi in the Louvre Museum of Paris should be returned to Iraq.

Mr. Barre flew back to Paris after agreeing to create a separate negotiating team "to find an amicable solution," according to a French official. The talks will reach a climax in the coming weeks when a high-level Iraqi cultural delegation arrives in Paris, and the expectation is that the code will be made available to Iraq as a long-term loan.

The French prime minister should hardly have been surprised by Mr. Hussein's demand. Iraqi schoolchildren are taught that the 3,700-year-old Babylonian masterpiece was "stolen" by French archaeologists at the turn of the century. And on the black basalt stone relic, standing six feet tall, Hammurabi dic-

Unesco Helps in Bid to Regain Art Objects and Cultural Relics

Europe and the United States to view much of their artistic heritage.

"It is going to be difficult arriving at precise guidelines for the return of cultural objects," said a Unesco official involved in the discussions. "It is almost necessary to approach the problem on a case-by-case basis and through detailed bilateral negotiations because of so many legal, historical, political and economic implications. We just hope that we are not moving toward another situation of confrontation between the Third World and the West."

Scope of the Problem
Among the many difficult questions raised by the issue are the following: How can an object's legitimate ownership be established if it traveled through several countries over centuries or millennia? Who has the right to a cultural masterpiece created by an ancient empire that sprawled over what is today the territory of two or more nations? What is the legal status of artifacts negotiated decades ago between Western governments and Third World rulers who willingly agreed to the transfer of their countries' art subjects and keep your enemies abroad guessing about your intentions?

The dispute over Hammurabi's Code underlines a broader struggle in recent years by Third World countries seeking the return of cultural objects from Western museums and private collections. During the late 1970s, this issue gathered strong support in the United Nations, and is now being dealt with by committees in Unesco here in Paris which are attempting to lay down legal, political and financial bases for negotiations between Third World and Western nations.

The massive transfer of art and cultural relics into Western collections took place during centuries of colonial rule, in the chaotic aftermath of wars, through arrangements between countries that were considered perfectly legitimate up until the middle of this century, or more recently, through smuggling.

It has only been during the last decade that demands for the restitution of artistic works have become urgent and widespread among Third World governments eager to demonstrate cultural pride and irritated at the thought that their citizens must travel to

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

in the Louvre Museum of Paris should be returned to Iraq.

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At almost three thousand years afterwards, a French archaeology team — the Jacques de Morgan expedition — discovered Hammurabi's Code near Susa in southern Iran. The stela was dug up in two separate pieces in 1901 and 1902. The then shah of Iran signed over to the French government all the treasures found.

Working from photographs

Soviet Shoppers Face Prospect Of Big Shortages of Milk, Meat

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI) — Never in the past decade has the prospect of widespread shortages of fresh meat and dairy products so darkened the horizon for Soviet consumers as in this dismal Soviet spring of 1980, when the U.S. grain embargo looms in the minds of millions.

A palpable mood of frustration and disappointment sours the pungent atmosphere of this capital's markets as tight-lipped buyers contemplate empty shelves or astronomical prices they see as a harbinger of worse to come.

In the well-stocked farmers' mar-

kets, \$21 buys a chicken weighing three pounds, \$5 buys one pound of stew beef and \$3 gets a pound of veal — in a country where the working man's average income is the equivalent of \$270 a month. Purchases are made, but the expressions of satisfaction are even thinner than usual as the shoppers leave with groceries jammed into their string bags.

In the indifferently supplied state stores, where prices are much lower, milk and such indispensable ingredients of Russian cuisine as sour cream, cottage cheese and yogurt frequently do not appear for sale now. The central statistical board's

official figures admit a 4 percent decline in dairy production for the first two months of 1980 compared with 1979, a result of continuing major problems with fodder supplies for the dairy herds.

Dairy Disruption

Although the Russians have made up all but a few million tons of the 17 million tons of feed grain embargoed by President Carter, the delays and overall shortfall in foreign grain purchases will disrupt dairy production further in May and June, Western diplomatic sources here say.

On the street, consumers readily blame their plight on the Americans. "They are trying to starve the herds," said one woman, echoing the official media line. But many also blame their difficulties on the policies of their own leadership, in a complaint that combines anger and pride. As one man put it, after describing shortages of meat in his Black Sea home city of Sukhumi, "We're feeding half the damn fraternal Socialist world, from Cuba to Cambodia and now Afghanistan."

The Russians, who have never disclosed here that they were heavy purchasers of U.S. grain, have had relatively little to say about the embargo that Mr. Carter ordered in January in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December. They have had virtually nothing to say about their energetic efforts to make up the missing 17 million tons of feed, which they originally sought to fill the gap left by a terrible harvest last year.

According to Western sources here, the Soviet Union has made up all but 5.5 million tons of the 36 million tons of grain it planned to import through June 30. This amount includes 8 million tons already purchased from the United States under the grain trade agreement that expires next year.

Top Officers

Although world grain prices have risen as a result of this buying, specialists here note that the Russians are offering as much as \$25 per ton more for corn from Argentina than U.S. corn, at \$179 per ton, was fetching just last month. They have all the hard currency they need for this from sale to Western countries of oil and precious minerals.

Experts anticipate that, because of delays in arranging shipping for this foreign grain, the Russians will not be able to ride out the year without reducing their livestock herds in distress. Soviet figures show that this has already started. The weekly Economic Gazette has reported that beef production rose 13 percent in the first two months of this year over 1979, while pork was up 10 percent and poultry 16 percent. Part of this increase can be attributed to low slaughter figures for the same period last year due to a very cold winter that disrupted agriculture and transportation.

More Scarcity

The mystery is where all this extra meat goes. It has not yet appeared in Moscow, which stands first in the official supply line. In many regional cities, Russians say that fresh meat at reasonable prices has been a 10-year rarity.

Whenever the influx of extra meat arrives at market, Russians still are looking beyond to more scarcity. Chronic shortages is a reality of Soviet life, and while Russians may grumble, if there is no meat they will eat fat (salted pork fat — \$3 a pound). No reliable Western observer predicts mass protests, such as swept Poland twice in the past decade and helped influence Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to launch the costly drive to improve Soviet meat supplies.

Western experts estimate now that the 1980 grain harvest may total about 220 million tons, below the 235 million tons of the five-year plan goal, but adequate to preserve the livestock herds without disastrous reductions or massive foreign grain purchases.

Anticipating a difficult year, the Communist Party Central Committee last week promised cars and motorcycles for collective farm workers who raise fodder production above plan. The decree also ordered a crash program of temporary irrigation for 2.4 million new acres for fodder in hopes of stemming the downward milk production trend.

But most of those who have flooded in during the past three days refused to believe the government's pledge that they could come and go without fear of reprisals or losing the chance to leave the country.

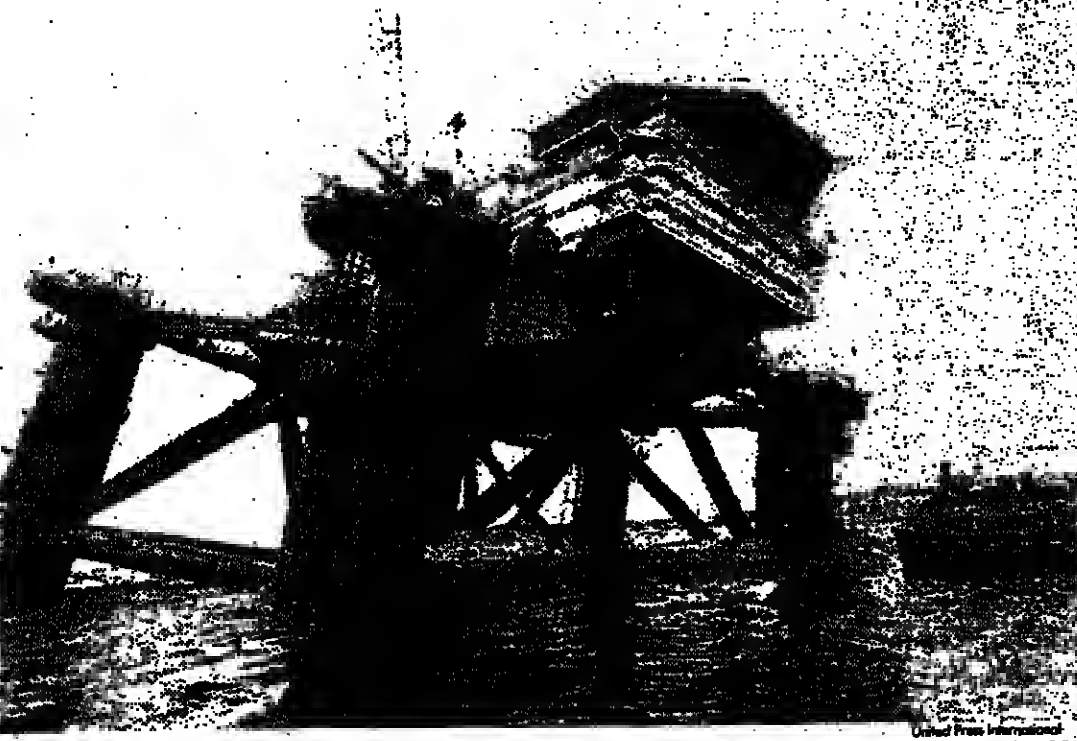
"You can hardly walk inside" the embassy grounds, Foreign Minister Garcia said at a news conference in Lima, adding that the five Peruvians on the embassy staff had left the compound.

"Peru cannot take charge of 10,000 refugees; no country can do that individually," Mr. Garcia said. "This is an unprecedented human tragedy."

Some of the Cubans climbed trees in the crowded embassy garden while others perched on the roof of the two-story mansion, a Peruvian Foreign Ministry communiqué said.

Cuban authorities sent food and water into the embassy grounds last night. Some of those in the crowd defiantly threw their food back over the compound fence, but most accepted it. For some, it was the first meal since Friday.

"Health conditions here are abominable," said Dr. Gustavo Leon, a physician among the embassy crowd. Several doctors in the compound treated those stricken by dehydration, sunstroke or intestinal ailments.



An oil platform lists during a test for seaworthiness in a harbor at Tananger, Norway, forcing 58 workers to evacuate. The platform was to replace one that collapsed March 27 in the North Sea and killed 123 workers. Valves in a pontoon leg stuck open as the rig was being sunk Sunday.

Recent Mishap Points Up Oil Dependency

North Sea Drilling — a Necessary Risk

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, April 7 (UPI) — The collapse of the floating hotel rig that killed 123 Norwegian and British oil workers 11 days ago dramatized the dangers of drilling for oil in the stormy North Sea. But it also reminded Britain and Norway of just how dependent on this risky business they have become.

After a decade of drilling and heavy startup costs, large amounts of oil money are flowing into the two countries' treasuries for the first time. Britain badly needs this money to help rescue its deteriorating economy, while Norway has been counting on it to help maintain a high standard of living and full employment as traditional industries shrink.

Exploration Debate

To maintain the flow of money, still more oil rigs must be added to the 100 scattered across the North Sea between the two countries and exploration must move into even deeper and stormier waters, despite what happened to the Alexander

Kielland, the rig that capsized just inside the Norwegian sector of the North Sea oil field.

The disaster prompted an intensive investigation in Norway into its cause and renewed debate about whether oil exploration should be allowed to move further north along the vast sector of the Norwegian coast above the 62nd parallel.

This is a symbolic threshold for fishermen, farmers and environmentalists who fear that expanding offshore oil exploration will damage Norway's beautiful coastline and bountiful fishing grounds.

Test drilling north of the 62nd parallel was postponed in 1977 after 150,000 barrels of oil spilled into Norwegian waters from a well blowout in the same Phillips Petroleum Ekofisk field where the Alexander Kielland accident occurred March 27.

The Norwegian Parliament decided two weeks ago, after heated debate, to allow test drilling in northern waters to begin next month. But it may be delayed again, officials close to Premier Odvar

Nordli have suggested, to avoid a political confrontation that could endanger the rest of Norway's North Sea oil development.

British officials are cooperating closely with the Norwegian investigation of the Alexander Kielland collapse and carrying out emergency inspections in the event, British Petroleum said. But there is a more general acceptance in Britain of the hazards of North Sea oil exploration, which are mostly faced by willing offshore oil workers who are exceptionally well paid by British standards.

"As someone said to me, if there had been a similar accident at a nuclear power plant, our whole nuclear program might have been shut down," said Energy Secretary David Howell. "But everyone realizes that the North Sea is just a hell of a dangerous place. I doubt that [the accident] will have a major impact on our North Sea program."

At a time when the soaring price of imported oil has thrown into doubt the economies of so many other countries, Britain and Norway this year will be the only Western industrialized nations producing more oil than they consume.

Norway produces five times as much as it needs and sells the rest, most of it to other European countries and the United States. Britain is to become statistically self-sufficient in a few months, but already half of its high quality North Sea oil is exported for significantly more money than it costs to import lower grades of oil.

Awash in Money

By the middle of the 1980s, Britain and Norway will be awash in oil money that could not have arrived at a better time.

In Britain, the sharp rise in the government's North Sea oil revenue from about \$2 billion last year to well over \$30 billion by 1984 is expected to underwrite Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's monetarist plan for reviving the economy.

Just in time for the 1984 parliamentary election, she will be able to make big cuts in income taxes, shrink the government debt and, perhaps wiping out the memory of the intervening years of austerity. Members of her Cabinet also hope that oil money working its way through the economy will replace reduced government subsidies as a stimulus for sagging British industry.

In Norway, oil income is turning budget and balance of payments deficits into surpluses. It also could easily pay off the big, once worrisome debt the government from borrowing against future oil revenues to prep up failing industries and maintain Norway's standard of living during the 1970s.

The rapid growth of the North Sea oil industry, which soon will account for a fourth of Norway's gross national product and half of the value of its exports, comes in time to take up the slack of shrinking shipbuilding, fishing, forestry and agriculture. Norwegian oil industry employment has risen from 35 persons when exploration began in the late 1960s to nearly 40,000 today, in a country of only four million inhabitants. And oil money is being used to develop new technology and jobs to replace dying industries.

Growth Limitations

Ironically, Norwegian officials speak of their fear that the nation's burgeoning oil industry might destroy the rest of the economy, the traditional rural culture and the 40 surviving local dialects in the isolated valleys and fjords.

From the beginning, Norway decided to hold down annual North Sea oil production to what it could handle economically, environmentally and socially. Environmental and safety requirements it imposed on oil companies have kept annual production even lower and helped suggest the development of future North Sea oil fields.

As a result, although production began in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea four years earlier than in the British sector, Norway's annual production of about one million barrels a day is only a little more than half Britain's. But while British officials worry that self-sufficiency could last only through the 1980s if they do not impose some kind of production controls, Norway's peak production should last at least until the end of the century. Britain is only now working out an oil depletion policy.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Coe, Champion Runner, to Attend Olympics

VEGEVANO, Italy, April 7 (UPI) — Sebastian Coe, the British long-distance runner who holds world records in the 800 meters, 1,500 meters and the mile, said today that he plans to compete in the Summer Olympics in Moscow.

"I've firmly decided to compete in the Olympics and I think my decision will influence Britain's Olympic committee," Mr. Coe said.

The British Equestrian Federation, however, announced today that equestrians will not be going to the Games.

O'Neill Toasts Tito, U.S.-Yugoslav Ties

BELGRADE, April 7 (UPI) — Raising a toast to President Tito, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., today reaffirmed U.S. support for Yugoslavia's "independence, territorial integrity and unity."

He also toasted "the continued growth of Yugoslav-American friendship as a factor for peace and stability in the world," and emphasized U.S. respect for Yugoslavia's role as a nonaligned nation.

Rep. O'Neill, leader of a U.S. congressional delegation on a three-day visit to Yugoslavia, made his remarks at a dinner given by the Yugoslav chairman of parliament, Dragoslav Markovic.

More Soviet Troops Leave East Germany

OSCHATZ, East Germany, April 7 (UPI) — Red tanks and armored units of martial music could be heard with faint applause as a Soviet train with 100 troops and 19 artillery cannons pulled out from the station of this garrison town today.

The ceremony occurred six months after a pledge by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to withdraw unilaterally 20,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany. About 400 troops were withdrawn on two previous occasions.

Russians Seen in Old U.S. Bases in Vietnam

LONDON, April 7 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has occupied four former U.S. military bases in Vietnam and dispatched more than 3,000 officers and men to operate them, The Daily Telegraph reported today. It added that large quantities of supporting material were landed by Soviet ships at Vietnamese ports between March and November last year.

The London newspaper said that the most important base taken over by the Russians was Camp Ranh Bay, a giant air and naval installation built during the 1960s by U.S. troops that was now being used as a Soviet transport post for reconnaissance aircraft, submarines and warships.

The paper said that Soviet sailors were occupying barracks built for U.S. Marines at Danang and that, near Saigon, the Russians had taken over Bien Hoa and Tan Son Nhut, the old U.S. Air Force base that also was the civil air center in South Vietnam.

Marchais Plays Down Paris Party Meeting

LISBON, April 7 (AP) — Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, today played down the importance of a meeting of Marxist parties in Paris later in the month at which his party planned to seek support for the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

The Communist parties of Italy, Spain and Yugoslavia have announced that they will not attend the Paris talks.

Mr. Marchais said that the Paris session "would deal with world peace and the arms race. He said that the participants would try to 'achieve unity for peace and disarmament.'"

Arafat Calls U.S. 'Autonomy Stand' 'Garbage'

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI) — Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, has labeled as "garbage" the autonomy offered recently by the United States and Israel. Time magazine reported after an interview with Mr. Arafat in Beirut.

"The U.S. and Israel say they are offering us autonomy," he said. "This is not self-rule. It is self-administration and I call it garbage. The Israelis have control of everything, even the sources of water. Give me an example anywhere in the world where a village does not control its own destiny and its water."

Asked about the attitude of the United States toward Palestinians, Arafat said: "I am sorry to say that I am not optimistic. The [U.S.] administration looks at everything from an Israeli point of view. I think things will change, but I doubt it, especially after Carter's retreat from the UN Security Council."

Chad President Doubtful About Latest Truce Effort

PARIS, April 7 (AP) — A cease-fire was to take effect tomorrow ending the latest round of fighting in Chad. But President Goukouni Oueddei expressed doubts about whether the truce would last.

The cease-fire would end 17 straight days of conflict in Ndjamena, the capital, that has left 1,000 dead and 3,000 wounded, by unofficial count.

Mr. Goukouni and Defense Minister Hissene Habre, whose rival factions have been at the center of the latest fighting, signed the cease-fire separately. Agence France-Press reported from Ndjamena.

But Mr. Goukouni quickly said that he did not think the truce would last. "I am very pessimistic," he said. Mr. Habre was not available for comment.

Mr. Goukouni said that another cease-fire would be useless and that the battle for Ndjamena must be fought to the finish.

At least two other cease-fires were called during the latest round of fighting but were never observed. The latest cease-fire was to be put into effect by observers from Cameroon, Nigeria, Liberia, Togo and France, the colonial ruler of Chad, Agence France-Press reported.

The chief mediator behind this cease-fire is Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, the president of Togo, who arrived in Chad on Saturday.

The latest fighting left vast tracts of Ndjamena in rubble and sent more than 70,000 residents fleeing to Cameroon. But neither side made strategic headway and the rough line dividing the northern side of the city controlled by Mr. Goukouni and the southern side held by Mr. Habre remains basically unchanged.

The fighting stemmed from the failure of the 11 different armed factions in Chad to work together after they signed an accord last year.

5 Bhutto Ex-Officials

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 7 (AP) — Five former officials of the Pakistan People's Party of the exiled former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, were arrested today in connection with two dozen killings at a public meeting in Rawalpindi on March 23, 1973, organized by parties opposed to Bhutto.

Charged with organizing shooting by Bhutto party supporters and security force members at the meeting were Hassan Mir, a former Bhutto government minister; Abdul Khalid, a former Cabinet minister in the province of Punjab; Habib Ahmed, former parliamentary secretary in the National Assembly, and two local office holders of the now-banned Bhutto party.

Quake in San Francisco
BERKELEY, Calif., April 7 (UPI) — An earthquake that registered on the Richter scale shook the San Francisco Bay area briefly last night.

U.S. Breaks Iranian Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

hours to remove the hostages from control of their captors.

The sanctions will be stronger than those Mr. Carter originally had threatened to impose unless the Iranians took action by March 31. Mr. Carter had set that deadline aside after President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran announced last Tuesday that the hostages would be transferred.

However, the apparent deal collapsed when the Revolutionary Council pronounced itself dissatisfied with Mr. Carter's responses to Mr. Bani-Sadr's counter-demand that the United States refrain from "hostile actions or propaganda" until the new Iranian parliament decides the fate of the hostages, probably in late May or June.

The ostensibly sweeping embargo would be little more than symbolic, since almost all trade between the two countries was interrupted early in the crisis when Mr. Carter barred the importation of Iranian oil and froze the Iranian government's assets in the United States.

The Commerce Department's latest figures show that in February, U.S. exports to Iran had a value of less than \$4 million, and imports from Iran amounted to \$37 million, almost all of it oil that was purchased before November and then stored in Caribbean terminals.

Most administration officials have not been enthusiastic about making the trade embargo formal, because they fear it might undermine Iranian moderates such as Mr. Bani-Sadr, who wants to end the embargo crisis, partly because of concern about its effects on the Iranian economy.

Conversely, the leftists and rightist Islamic militants who oppose Mr. Bani-Sadr have shown little concern about the impact of an embargo and are likely to use it to rally anti-American sentiment in Iran.

Continued Rebuffs

However, U.S. officials said, the continued rebuffs that Iran had given to Mr. Carter's attempts to be conciliatory, and the increasing restiveness of the American public to break the impasse had left the president no choice but to proceed with sanctions.

U.S. officials also denied reports from Tehran that a "crisis commission" composed of non-Iranian diplomats, lawyers and jurists, whose formation was announced Saturday, has the approval of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The officials said the United States is aware of the commission but has had no role in its formation, has given it no authorization to act.

O.J. PERRIN

Franchises

68, rue du Rhône - Genève

Europe's Boost for Latin Bomb

If — in addition to India and Pakistan — any further evidence were needed of how easy it is to heat up a nuclear competition between two neighbors, Brazil and Argentina would provide it.

A few years ago, West Germany signed a contract with Brazil for the export of eight nuclear reactors, an enrichment plant and a reprocessing plant. The latter two facilities provide direct access to materials that can be used for weapons, and are now deemed unsuitable for export by informal agreement among the nuclear supplier nations. But, though the plants have not yet been delivered, the Brazilian contract was signed before that agreement. In the interim, Brazil's nuclear program has been scaled way back: both the enrichment and reprocessing plants may be reduced to pilot plants, and no more than three reactors are likely to be built. But the original contract has had its full effect on Brazil's neighbor.

Argentina, which has large deposits of uranium, now seems determined to complete its own, indigenous nuclear fuel cycle. To do this, Argentina uses a type of reactor that runs on natural, unenriched uranium and requires a material known as heavy water. Such reactors can produce large amounts of plutonium, but to be completely independent Argentina needs a plant to produce the heavy water.

Some years ago, Argentina announced that it was looking for bids on a package deal: a reactor and the heavy water plant. Both Canada and West Germany were eager for the business. The key element was the extent of nonproliferation safeguards that each supplier would require. Canada wanted to insist on the full safeguards required under the Nu-

clear Nonproliferation Treaty — covering all nuclear facilities, present and future — and wanted Germany to adopt the same standards so that the contract would not simply go to the bidder with the looser nonproliferation standards.

After extensive talks it seemed that an agreement had been reached: nonproliferation interests would not be sacrificed to commercial ones. Then, suddenly, it was announced that the deal would be split between Switzerland, which can build only the heavy water plant, and West Germany — with neither supplier insisting on full safeguards.

The Swiss say that if the powerful United States could not persuade Argentina to accept such safeguards, how could they — a small, weak nation — be expected to? The West Germans argue that since the heavy water plant is clearly the more sensitive part of the contract, and the Swiss are not requiring full safeguards, why should they? The Canadians are reported to believe that West Germany arranged a deal with the Swiss.

What makes these developments especially alarming is that neither Brazil nor Argentina is a party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and neither has signed the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which would make Latin America a nuclear-weapons-free zone. The two nations have an intensely competitive relationship, and it is hard to believe that advances in one nation's nuclear program will not spur a matching response in the other's. If the United States cannot persuade the South American importing countries to back off, it should bring pressure — vastly more pressure — on the countries selling the plants to make proper safeguards a condition of the deal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sea Change in World Law

With a little sailor's luck and some agile navigation, this could at long last be the year of the sea. The UN Law of the Sea Conference is in the final phases of devising a treaty that could determine the future of nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface. Probably not since the Code of Justinian was framed 1,500 years ago has there been an equal challenge to the wit of jurisprudence. Yet thus far, the seven-year conference has elicited only yawns from the media and glazed eyes among the public.

That boredom perfectly suits corporate lobbyists who hope to scuttle any global accord that would involve sharing the seabed's mineral wealth with poorer nations. Some mining interests take particular offense at the notion that seabed minerals are, like the air, part of the "common heritage" of mankind. They prefer the right of unilateral exploitation of billions of dollars' worth of nickel, cobalt and copper that are thought to lie beneath the oceans. They would like to scramble for the riches, with only a hunting license from Congress.

In narrow terms, a free-for-all might indeed serve the interests of the wealthy countries that will long monopolize the technology to reach the sea's riches. Any limits on exploitation can, too simply, be depicted as a setback to consumer hopes for lower prices. But the projected Law of the Sea Treaty contains offsetting benefits that are more tangible than a hypothetical bonanza. To replace a chaos of conflicting sovereign claims, the treaty would fix a 12-mile limit for territorial waters and a 200-mile "Exclusive Economic Zone" granting national control over all resources, living and mineral. It would appreciably tighten global standards of pollution control and open the way for stricter standards of seamanship; it would specify rights of marine research and give real protection to threatened species of whales.

The security benefits are equally palpable. The draft treaty would assure freedom of passage for ships and submarines through strategic straits and guarantee the overflight rights that proved vital to U.S. military aircraft during the 1973 Yom Kippur War. These and other benefits stem from negotiations initiated when the United Nations gave a rare unanimous endorsement to the "common heritage" principle for sharing seabed wealth.

How the common heritage should be shared is, deservedly, the focus for reasonable argument. Ambassador Elliot Richardson, the chief U.S. delegate, has been pressing for a voting formula that would give due weight to the economic interests of industrial countries. He has accepted a distasteful interim limit on seabed mining to maintain price stability in the global commodity markets. But the limit would be reviewed in 20 years; it is unlikely that sea-bed mining before then would exceed the prescribed amounts.

On these questions, the treaty could still founder. If an agreement is reached, its terms are bound to be caricatured as a giveaway. Its corporate opponents are already aiming their guns at a parallel Moon Treaty, which also embodies the "common heritage" doctrine.

The Law of the Sea Conference has weathered fogs for more than seven years. An initial list of a hundred problems has been cut to fewer than a dozen, a remarkable achievement for talks involving about 140 nations. The world may soon have before it a virtual constitution for the oceans, drafted with the help of a persistent U.S. diplomacy. There is a grandeur of purpose in this enterprise that warrants real celebration and reflection, not self-serving propaganda about some parts of an imposing whole.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Portugal: Land Reform Woes

Southern Portugal has been racked by a series of bitter demonstrations against increasingly determined attempts by the right-of-center government to break up the 500 collective farms established — often in conditions of technical illegality — in the aftermath of the revolution.

According to post-revolutionary law, the massive estate should not be restored. Land should be doled out in "reserves" of a reasonable commercial size and worked by those who take charge of them. Instead, absentee landlordism is returning, aided by a

tendency to give reserves to each and every member of formerly important families, thus making it possible to rebuild the huge holdings. In addition, capital intensive farming is throwing tens of thousands of peasants out of work.

The Portuguese economy is already in stagnant, inflationary chaos — a legacy of post-revolutionary enthusiasm plus the harsh conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund. The last thing the country needs now is a flood of impoverished, embittered and landless peasants, making for the dole queues of the cities.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 8, 1905

SHANGHAI — A correspondent of the Herald today recounts the story of the Russian rout. "The Russians were demoralized by the destruction of the stores on March 3, at Meturan. Vodka casks were opened with swords and hatchets and the men knelt down to drink the muddy vodka, which was flowing ankle-deep. Some used as goblets the cases of the Japanese shells which fell around them. Firearms were discharged accidentally, and reports that the Japanese were near caused a commotion. But the soldiers soon resumed the orgy, disobeying the officers. Wounded soldiers were lying around and even wounded officers crawled unaided. The soldiers developed Anglophobic sentiments dangerous for me."

Fifty Years Ago

April 8, 1930

WASHINGTON — The first public official intimation that the hope for a five-power naval treaty has faded into the background was given by Acting Secretary of State Cotton today. "The delegates are obviously making plans for a three-power pact," he said. M. Briand, French prime minister, will return to London today to tell Mr. MacDonald that France considers a five-power agreement utterly impossible, and that a four-power agreement without Italy is also undesirable in the interests of international peaceful relationships. It is learned from a reliable source that France is gravely concerned that Great Britain may lose interest in the European concert of powers.



German Gypsies Seek Justice

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — The name, Dachau, remains indelibly engraved on the memory of mankind as the site of the first of the Nazi concentration camps.

Some 206,000 prisoners were incarcerated there during the 12 years it was in operation and nearly 32,000 of them killed — actually a small fraction of the victims of the Third Reich. Yet Dachau has remained a haunting symbol of a regime of terror.

Thus, it seems only fitting that the camp is a grim memorial museum reminding West Germans of the horrors of their nation's past.

Since Good Friday, when 20 Gypsies began an unlimited hunger strike on its grounds, it has also become an embarrassing reminder of the intolerant present.

The demonstrators described themselves as "the forgotten victims of the Holocaust," and in a sense they are. At least 500,000 — according to some estimates as many as 1 million — European Gypsies were murdered in the death camps during the Hitler era. But unlike Jews, who have received billions of dollars — directly and indirectly, in the form of payments to Israel — from the West German government as restitution and compensation for their suffering, the Gypsies and their survivors have barely been paid a pittance.

But the purpose of the hunger strike is not so much to draw attention to their plight under Nazism or the lack of reparations as the fact that Gypsies remain subject to intense discrimination in West Germany today — a manifestation of deeply ingrained myths as well as the xenophobic streak in the German psyche.

As Roman Rose, spokesman for the German Federation of Sinti (Gypsies) Peoples and one of the strike organizers, put it after an emotional memorial service at Dachau last Friday: "We are no longer being gassed, shot and tortured, but we are still being persecuted, ostracized, humiliated and subjected to police reprisals."

Rejected

Gypsies, for example, are forbidden by law to camp at public trailer parks. Their claims to German citizenship are more often rejected than honored. Their corpses are exposed to frequent police harassment, usually on thin pretext and usually in the form of raids replete with machine-gun-toting cops accompanied by dogs.

Given past history, one might have expected a planned demonstration against such discrimination to win widespread support and acclaim. That, unfortunately, was not the case. On the contrary, for a while last week it looked as if the 20 hunger-strikers might be barred from the concentration camp memorial.

The Bavarian Castles, Museums.

Letters

Pulling Our Leg?

If Dean Acheson, as his "Letters Among Friends" brings out, "supported Johnson's invasion of the Dominican Republic" (IHT, March 29-30), how are we to square the moral indignation, not to say hysteria, of President Carter and his friends vis a vis the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan with the forthright endorsement of a quite similar act of aggression on the part of such a distinguished figure of the U.S. establishment?

Are we being naïve? Is someone pulling our leg?

KARL H. HILLER
Heidelberg.

'If Only'

Is his otherwise perceptive "if only" column (IHT, March 29), James Reston overlooks a fact-of-life which he should understand better than the rest of us. It is that a politician gets his credits for dealing with disasters, not for preventing them.

Suppose someone had managed to muzzle Hitler back in the 1930s, thereby saving the world from the

Gardens and Lakes Administration which, ironic as it sounds, maintains Dachau, raised objections because "the former concentration camp should not serve as a forum for demonstrations on current problems."

The Protestant deacon of Munich declined to participate in the ecumenical service preceding the strike. The Catholic archdiocese expressed reservations that the service might be "misunderstood" as a political action. Even the leader of Munich's Jewish community revoked a previous declaration of solidarity with the Gypsy demonstrators in deference, it appears, to the sensibilities of Bavarian state authorities.

Strange? Well, not really, considering that the hunger strike is aimed in part against Bavaria's Minister of Interior, Gerold Tandler.

Defunct Agency

It seems that a now defunct agency of the ministry, euphemistically called the *Landfahrgesellschaft* — roughly translatable as "surveillance center for vagabonds" — was largely responsible for the official discrimination and many of the reprisals to which Gypsies in West Germany have been subjected in the postwar years.

Established after the war, it became the repository for all the dossiers and lists used by the Gestapo and SS to imprison and liquidate Gypsies during the Third Reich — not, as was the case with Jews, on the basis of race but on grounds that Gypsies were categorized as "asocial, criminally inclined elements" requiring "preventive custody."

For nearly 25 years these archives were made available to police authorities throughout West Germany and provided the basis for special surveillance and continued harassment of Gypsy communities.

The records, moreover, were also used to quash various legal claims by Gypsies for recognition as victims of racial oppression under the Nazis, a precondition for obtaining compensation.

The agency itself was abolished in 1970, but to this day no one knows, or has said, what happened to its discriminatory files on hundreds of Gypsy families.

What the demonstrators at Dachau hope for, above all, is a public explanation from Tandler regarding the disposition or whereabouts of these archives as well as other documents dating from the Hitler era, not to even mention, as Rose phrased it, "a word of public rehabilitation from Tandler, an acknowledgment from him that our people have been done an injustice by agencies of the state of Bavaria."

Until it is forthcoming, the 20 hunger-strikers might be tempted to continue their hunger strike, hoping, though, "that it will not lead to the extreme of one more death at Dachau."

There seems to be no way of gaining popular support in the United States by means of dire predictions. It is a disturbing feature of our democracy that our natural optimism incapacitates us for actions required to forestall disasters. We can only let them happen, then devote our resourcefulness and energies to picking up the pieces.

Let us hope that the particular disasters which now loom ahead on the international gameboard, and which considerations on our domestic gameboard in an election year prevent us from facing, will leave us some pieces to pick up.

MILES COPELAND.
London.

Censorship by CIA: Time for Reforms

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The "chief purpose" of the First Amendment's free speech and press guarantees, the Supreme Court has said, was to prevent prior restraints on expression. Americans did not want the old English system of censorship, when nothing could be published without an official license. So it is a constitutional truism that prior restraints are bad.

But one book in U.S. history has been subjected to prior restraint — to censorship — by court order. That is "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," by Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks. Eight years ago this month the government won an injunction allowing the CIA to censor the manuscript. It was published with 168 blank spaces where the censors had cut.

Now the CIA, after lengthy consideration, has agreed to let 25 of the missing passages be printed in whole or in part. The words that we are allowed to see for the first time make fascinating reading. That is not because they disclose highly charged matters of national security to the contrary.

NSC Meeting

Pages 292-3 of the book as published, for example, described a meeting of the National Security Council under President Nixon in December, 1969. After the first sentence the censors cut out a passage. Now restored, it reads:

"The purpose of this session was to decide what American policy should be toward the governments of southern Africa."

A few lines down, the censors cut in mid-sentence: "There was sharp disagreement within the government on how hard a line the United States should take with the..."

The remaining words, now restored, are: "...white-minority regimes of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies in Africa."

Two words were cut from this sentence: "Henry Kissinger talked about the kind of general posture the United States could maintain toward the..."

and cut the specific policy options open to the President. The missing words turn out to be "white regimes."

Finally, on those two pages, there was a reference to the fact that "Henry Kissinger had sent a 'National Security Study Memorandum (NSSM 39)' to department heads interested in southern Africa. Kissinger was then assistant to the president for National Security Affairs, and NSSM 39 must have been one of the least secret things he did. The memo, the text of which was widely published years ago, took the view that black movements for majority rule were unlikely to succeed soon."

When CIA officials talk about the need for censorship of books about the agency, they always point to the danger of disclosing agents' names or secret foreign sources' intelligence methods. What is striking about these passages is that they contain no such material.

The restored lines are innocuous. To the extent that they point out where, it is toward a discussion, policy: U.S. policy on southern Africa. Is there a serious argument, constitutional law or common sense, that the American public should not be allowed to read years afterward on the wisdom of such a policy and the way it was made?

The Kissinger-Nixon policy was founded on the belief that the language would hold on to their African colonies indefinitely. Within a few years that premise was shattered, and the whole policy had to be reappraised. If there is any lesson the First Amendment protects must be the right — indeed the responsibility — of a democratic people to scrutinize such official mistakes and changes in policy.

Signed Agreement

The courts held that the CIA could censor the Marchetti-Marks book because Victor Marchetti had been an agency official and had signed a secrecy agreement. On even further-reaching theory the Supreme Court has just denied Frank Snapp of his modest rights from a book on the last days of Vietnam. And the CIA is now again after John Stockwell for his 19-year-old book on the U.S. role in Angola. Again, these other books are largely concerned with policy. As such, incidentally, highly critical of Henry Kissinger.

Of course, the CIA says that does not censor policy criticism merely embarrassing material. A government lawyer offers the assurance that any mistakes on part of the censors will be corrected by reviewing courts.

But the history of "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," is compelling evidence to the contrary. Agency cut many passages of no curricular relevance whatever; the censored here are just the example. Reviewing courts did not restore the passages, and the CIA is asking Congress to exempt it from the Act.

Real Secrets

There are some real secrets protected. But censors, how thoughtful; tend to be overzealous. It is the nature of censorship to go too far. That is why the framers of the First Amendment sought to prevent prior restraints. And why, when the government's self-interest in censorship should be replaced by careful, detached system to guard only genuine intelligence secrets.

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Bridging the North-South Gap

By Edward Heath

LONDON — We are used to all the problems of East-West relations. We have had to live with them for more than 30 years. But what about North-South relations, those between the developed and the developing worlds? There is still profound ignorance of these relations on both sides of the Atlantic, and ignorance can be dangerous.

North-South is itself something of a misnomer, the North containing as it does many developing countries in Asia and the biggest of them all, China, while the South geographically embraces some that are more highly developed, such as Australia and New Zealand.

North-South is a shorthand in the economic and social fields just as East-West is in the military and political fields. Yet East-West and North-South are inevitably intertwined. Afghanistan itself, Turkey and Pakistan, since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, have highlighted this situation.

Our ability to maintain freedom and democracy will require the diplomatic support of the countries of the Third World. To be able to stand up against political pressure, blackmail and even the threat of force, they need to be helped in becoming economically strong. We have a mutual interest. Afghanistan was given plenty of assistance in trying to improve the standard of living of its people. The same is true of Turkey and Pakistan, though the West is now rushing to their aid.

Bitterness

And what about the Caribbean, where Jamaica has just broken off negotiations with the International Monetary Fund? On the grounds of putting forward its proposals for improving the Jamaican economy, the IMF is making demands that cannot be met for both political and social reasons. This will greatly increase the deep bitterness felt against the IMF by the developing

countries for what they claim is its impractical attitude toward their finance and trading problems. This, too, is dangerous.

The United States cannot want to see the spread of authoritarian regimes, either of the left or right, on its doorstep. Nor can the North as a whole turn a blind eye to developing countries being forced to default on the repaying and servicing of their debts by two factors, both damaging and beyond their control — namely, the ever-increasing price of oil and ever-rising interest rates.

For this reason, once the process of default begins, its impact on the confidence in the commercial banking system of the North, which has made the loans, will be immediate. This is a crucial problem for 1980. Both North and South have a mutual interest in getting it solved without damaging each other.

Demands Build

The most powerful common interest between North and South lies in dealing with the consequences of the population increase that will take place in the next 20 years. The world's population will grow by at least 2 billion people — more than the total population of the planet at the beginning of the century. Nothing can avert this explosion. The mind boggles at the demands that the population of more than 6 billion will make on food production, on raw material supplies, and on the energy needed for heat, light and transport, as well as to run our industrial plants.

These demands are building up steadily from this moment and we have less than 20 years in which to meet them. It is only because of the deepening world recession that these crises are not already upon us. But this recession itself will intensify both the frustration of the Third World and its inability to sell its industrial product to the North, to get more investment in the South, to ex-

ablish better working relations with transnational companies in the least-developed countries to get fresh water and sanitation provided, let alone health care, schools and decent housing. As a result, in despair, they look to Moscow to help them, anger, they may demand that Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries colleagues in "Group of 77" developing countries use their oil again as a political weapon — not against the rest of the world as in 1973 but against the industrialized countries. North that are failing to play part in solving world problems.

Averting Disaster

The North and South, then, have a mutual interest in averting a disaster from which neither can escape unscathed, as well as in working together to promote positive solutions to our common problems. The time to act is now.

The report of the Brandt mission (of which I was a member) published recently, sets out proposals; the world has welcomed them. Let the heads of government of the North nations — the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy and Britain — at their next meeting (in Venice) the first declaration they want to do serious business with South over what everybody realizes to be world problems solving us all. That would be a first step toward creating a world in the next century.

Edward Heath, Britain's Conservative Prime Minister from June, 1970, to March, 1974, and a Member of Parliament since 1950 — he is now a member of the House of Lords.

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MORGAN HOUSE

At Morgan Guaranty Trust Company's new London home are Alfred M. Vinton Jr., vice president and general manager of the bank's offices in London, left, and Neil D. Christman, senior vice president, British Isles and Scandinavia.

Beginning this morning, the principal London office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company is in Morgan House, a striking new 21-story building in the heart of the City.

We've moved from 33 Lombard Street, where on March 1, 1897, we opened one of the first overseas branches of an American bank. Morgan House is at Angel Court, between the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange. Its distinctive 15-story tower rises from a six-story podium block.

We're proud to be doing business on this site, rich in City tradition. Since 1556 the land has been owned by the Clothworkers' Company, a craft guild. The Clothworkers built and own the building.

Morgan's start in England

Our own roots in London go back quite a way. It was in 1854 when Junius Spencer Morgan joined the merchant banking firm of another American, George

Peabody. A few years later Mr. Morgan's son Pierpont founded, as an offshoot of the London house, the New York firm of J.P. Morgan & Co., one of our predecessors.

The Morgan Bank's other forebear, Guaranty Trust Company, started our office in Lombard Street with two people. Today our London staff numbers more than 1,100. (Our International Private Banking office continues at 31 Berkeley Square, and our operations center remains at Stratford.)

Keeping up with growth

Over the years we expanded the Lombard Street quarters several times—and rebuilt them after they were demolished by a direct hit during a 1940 bombing raid. To accommodate our growth in recent years, we leased space in various parts of London. Now, at Morgan House, our services to corporations, financial institutions, and governments are concentrated at one location. They

include sterling and Euro-currency lending, project finance, international money management, foreign exchange dealing, international investment management.

One of the highlights of our new home is the foreign exchange dealing room, equipped with what we believe to be the most sophisticated information system yet devised for a financial installation. Each of the 58 dealing positions has instant access by video screen to current market data on all major currencies. Communication with trading rooms in other Morgan offices around the world is continuous.

Looking ahead with London

Morgan House is a statement of our belief in London's continued leadership in international finance. Our 83 years in Lombard Street are a record for an American bank in London. We'd like to surpass that record at Morgan House.

The Morgan Bank

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Singapore Joins Global Bank Network

SINGAPORE, April 7 (Reuters) — Singapore took another step today toward establishing itself as a major world business center by linking up with an international financial communications network.

Known as the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications or "Swift," the network directly links 750 banks in 26 countries for the purpose of fast and secure international banking operations. Initially, 7 financial institutions in Singapore, including the country's central bank, have joined the system, which spans money centers in the United States, Europe and Asia.

Banks in Hong Kong are already participating in Swift while Tokyo is expected to link up in the first quarter of next year. The system handles the settlement of interbank payments, documentary credits, statements of account and confirmation of deposits.

T&E to Take Loss on Foreign Subsidiaries

STAMFORD, Conn., April 7 — General Telephone & Electronics said it will take a charge against first-quarter earnings of \$85 million as the result of a decision to sell two overseas businesses and write down others.

The company said it has signed a contract to sell the entertainment products businesses of its SABA West German subsidiary and its Video research subsidiary to Thomson-Brandt of France for undisclosed terms.

As a result, GTE said it will take a loss against first-quarter results and its company will also provide a reserve to write down other entertainment products businesses outside the United States to net realizable value, for a total charge of \$85 million.

Venezuelan Oil Exports Drop in 1st Quarter

CARACAS, April 7 — Exports of Venezuelan crude oil averaged 1.75 million barrels a day to the first three months of 1980, compared with 2.03 million barrels for the whole of 1979, the Energy Ministry said. Production up to March 30 was an average 2.16 million barrels a day, compared with 2.36 million for all of 1979, the ministry said.

Jatar Reportedly Makes Large Gas Find

TOKYO, April 7 (UPI) — The Gulf nation of Qatar has located what may be the world's largest natural gas field, Kyodo news service said today. Managing Director Ali Mohammed Jaidah of the Qatar General Petroleum said 150 trillion cubic feet (38 trillion cubic meters) of natural gas is expected to be recovered from the field, the agency reported. Mr. Jaidah is attending the international liquefied natural gas conference in Japan.

Yuko Co. Makes Offer for Seagram's Holdings

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — Sun Oil Co., the U.S.'s 10th-largest oil company, said today that it was offering \$2.3 billion in cash and floating-rate notes for substantially all the U.S. oil and gas properties owned by a vision of The Seagram Co. of Montreal.

The properties are owned by Texas Pacific Oil Co., a Dallas-based subsidiary of the world's largest liquor distiller, and are mainly in Texas and Oklahoma, said Kurt Van Vliet, Sun's director of corporate public relations.

Seagram said in a statement that it would consider the offer carefully, and would consider any other offer received. Although other companies have expressed an interest in the oil and gas holdings, no other bids have been made, Seagram said.

Volkswagen of America Raising Prices

DETROIT, April 7 (AP-DJ) — Volkswagen of America said it is raising its retail prices on its cars an average of 3.5 percent for average priced models. Volkswagen said the sales weighted price increases that will take effect last Saturday averaged 3.2 percent on domestically built cars and pickup trucks and 4.3 percent on imported units.

Volkswagen also said the suggested base price for its soon-to-be-introduced Jetta model were set at \$7,650 for two-door models and \$7,670 for four-door models.

Emminger Says Dollar Is Overvalued

HAMBURG, April 7 (AP-DJ) — The former West German central bank chief was quoted over the weekend as saying that the dollar is overvalued and should drop about 20 percent to 1.70 Deutsche marks or below.

Mr. Emminger, who retired earlier this year, does not expect the dollar to fall for long, but if it does, it will not remain there for long, he said.

According to Bild, Mr. Emminger, who closely watched foreign currency from leading Bundesbank positions for 30 years, gave these reasons for his predictions: "First, I anticipate an economic recession in the U.S.A. The result will be less American demand for raw materials. Secondly, The dollar will be slowed down. Then the mark will become more competitive again and our imports will be cheaper."

Japan Moves Cautiously on Saudi Project

By Henry Scott Stokes
OKYO, April 7 (NYT) — Faced with a pressing need for crude oil and an inability to develop alternative energy sources quickly, Japan is moving cautiously ahead with a \$2 billion joint petrochemical project in the Jubail region of Saudi Arabia.

The main source of imported oil for Japan years after the Saudis agreed to be the "world's largest petrochemical producer," with a plant for the project, the Mitsubishi Corp., acting as negotiator for a group, last week agreed to a million-dollar deal to be jointly signed with the Saudi government.

The signatories were the Saudi Basic Industries Corp. and the Saudi Petrochemical Development Co., a Japanese entity.

This is the highest economic cooperation agreement between Japan and Saudi Arabia, said Tazuo Matsubara, spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry. "And the government feels the realization of this project is vitally important."

Sabic, as Saudi Basic Industries is known, is owned by the Saudi government and means industrial development in the kingdom. Saudi petrochemicals is a consortium formed in 1979 of 54 Japanese companies, nine power companies, 11 petrochemical companies, four banks and two gas companies.

The financial exposure of Mitsubishi and the Japanese government is minimal so far, just a half share

Bronfman Brothers Ready for Battle Over Canada's Noranda

TORONTO (NYT) — A battle by Bronfman interests for control of one of Canada's largest companies, Noranda Mines Ltd., could erupt at any time, according to knowledgeable analysts here.

Noranda, based in Toronto, ranks among Canada's top 20 companies in profits, revenues and assets, and current high prices for natural resources have made the company attractive. The stock market's valuation of Noranda's outstanding shares now is about \$2.5 billion in Canadian currency (A Canadian dollar is worth about 85 cents in United States currency).

In addition to its extensive copper, potash and other mining activities, Noranda holds major interests in dozens of other Canadian companies, including Placer Development, Canada Wire and Cable, Brenda Mines, Kerr Addison Mines, Gibraltar Mines, Craigmont Mines, Brunswick Mining, Fraser Inc., Pamour Porcupine, BC Forest Products and the Canadian Hunter Petroleum Exploration Co.

It is not surprising then that Noranda has attracted the attention of Peter and Edward Bronfman — the big corporate game players who emerged as winners in last year's battle for control of Brascan Ltd.

Through Brascan, the Toronto-based Bronfman brothers — cousins of Charles and Edgar of the Seagram whiskey company — paid \$260 million in October for what was then 16 percent of Noranda, a large minority interest in a company whose shares are widely distributed. And last week, the president of Brascan, J. Trevor Eytan, said the company was prepared to spend up to \$200 million more to increase its stake in Noranda to about 20 percent.

Noranda, headed by its president, Alf Powis, responded coolly to the Bronfmans' October purchase.

Noranda initiated a series of controversial defensive maneuvers that could, when completed, dilute Brascan's interest to about 14 percent, while putting more than

20 percent of Noranda stock into Zinor Holdings Ltd., a company set up by Noranda subsidiaries and affiliates.

Last week, Mr. Powis threw the Bronfmans another curve by announcing that Noranda was making a \$240 million bid for the MacLaren Power and Paper Co., based in Quebec. The MacLaren bid involves a possible share exchange that would further dilute Brascan's holdings of Noranda.

In addition, Noranda directors have twice turned down requests for Brascan representation on the Noranda board, and have ignored requests for the dismantling of Zinor.

Noranda's bid for MacLaren, coming in the midst of Brascan's overtures to Noranda's shareholders, recalls the bitter takeover battle involving Edward and Peter Bronfman. When the Bronfmans, through their two-thirds-owned Edper Equities Ltd., were seeking control of Brascan last year, Brascan officials attempted to fend them off by

announcing their intention to take over the F.W. Woolworth Co.

"Sure, it reminds me of last year," said Mr. Eytan, who masterminded the Bronfman strategy. "It reminds me of every acquisition I can recall where management took action to fend off a bid with little regard for the rights of the company's shareholders."

Ridiculous Comparison

Mr. Powis calls such a comparison ridiculous. "Brascan wanted to use all its cash and borrowing power to buy an unrelated business," he said. His company's bid for MacLaren, he added, "is vastly different in scale and it fits so well you might say it's a marriage made in heaven."

Mr. Powis insists that Noranda's bid for MacLaren was simply in the best interests of Noranda shareholders and not a reaction to the Brascan overtures.

Mr. Eytan said that had Noranda offered a resolution of the Zinor question, "we'd have quite a different attitude to their bid for MacLaren." He added, "MacLaren is an excellent company."

Mr. Powis said his company's recent financing through Zinor would help fund the cash portion of the MacLaren takeover bid. He said that he expected about half of MacLaren's shareholders to choose Noranda stocks rather than cash.

Brascan's Only Response to Noranda's Maneuvers

Brascan's only response to Noranda's maneuvers so far has been a war of words waged mainly through the news media. In fact, Mr. Powis said he had not spoken directly with Brascan officials since early this month. "We communicate by press releases," he said.

However, many persons on Toronto's Bay Street expect cash-rich Brascan and its allies to start fighting back in earnest soon, unleashing the Bronfman bankroll in an all-out bid to add Noranda to their empire.

NYSE Prices Plummet in A Slow Day

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI) — Investors, concerned about high interest rates and the continuing Iranian crisis, sent stock prices plummeting along a broad front in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange today before the announcement by President Carter that the United States was breaking off relations with Iran.

At around 3 P.M. EST, the Dow Jones industrial average, a 3.67-point loser last Thursday, was off 14.59 points to 769.53 around 3 p.m. EST.

The market, closed for Good Friday, was being hurt by lack of credit, analysts said. Declines led advances, 1,183 to 332, among the 1,833 issues crossing the New York Stock Exchange tape.

Five-Hour Volume

The five-hour NYSE volume amounted to about 24.5 million shares, compared with 24.1 million shares traded during the corresponding period Thursday, the slowest session of the year.

At 3 P.M. it was unclear how the President's announcement that frozen Iranian assets may be used to pay off claims of corporations and hostages against the Iranian government would affect closing prices.

Prices were lower to moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Analysts said the prices skidded at the outset because brokers were making calls for more cash in customer accounts. Often this results in the selling of stock in the account.

The Federal Reserve has tightened and restricted credit the last several months in a so far unsuccessful effort to control inflation. The policies have pushed interest rates to record highs. The prime rate jumped to 20 percent last week.

Murdoch's Jetliner Loans Quickly Set by Ex-Im Bank

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP) — The Export-Import Bank acted twice as quickly as usual to approve \$290 million in low-interest loans to an airline controlled by newspaper publisher Rupert Murdoch, despite reservations by the Treasury Department and Federal Reserve Board, published reports said yesterday.

The New York Times and The Washington Star reported that the loans were approved a week after Mr. Murdoch had lunch with President Carter at the White House on Feb. 19, which was the day Mr. Murdoch presented the formal applications directly to Ex-Im Bank President John Moore Jr. The New York Post, which is owned by Mr. Murdoch, endorsed President Carter for re-election three days after the lunch.

The Senate Banking Committee is investigating whether the loan terms to finance the sale of 18 Boeing jets were preferential and whether the agreement was influenced by the White House lunch.

'No Connection'

The White House, Mr. Murdoch and the Ex-Im Bank told the news papers that there was no connection between the events, and that the loan was not discussed at the lunch. Mr. Murdoch's publicist, Howard Rubenstein, said the purpose of the lunch was to discuss several political issues to see if Mr. Murdoch wanted to endorse the president in the March 25 New York primary.

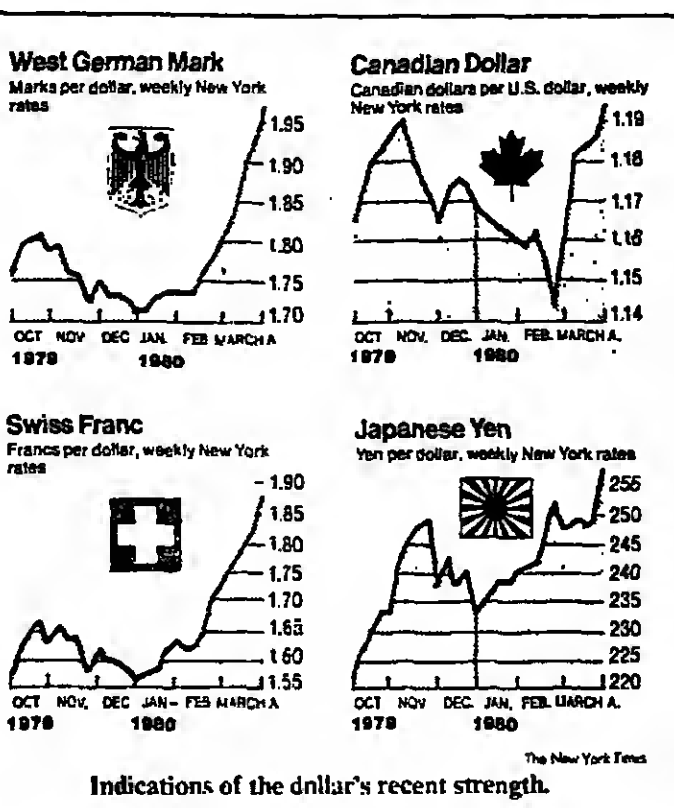
The bank made a preliminary commitment Feb. 28 to lend Ansett Transportation Industries \$206 million at 8 percent interest for 85 percent of the purchase price of five wide-bodied Boeing 747s, according to the reports. The bank also committed itself to an 8.375 percent rate for \$34.5 million for 50 percent of the price of four Boeing 747s and an 8.4 percent interest-rate loan for 40 percent of the price of nine Boeing 737s.

To Our Readers

Because of France's change to daylight saving time a month before the United States makes a similar shift, the International Herald Tribune is temporarily unable, starting today, to publish the closing U.S. stock prices. The current seven-hour time differential will last one month. The IHT provides the closing prices during the rest of the year.

Markets Closed

Financial markets in all of Western Europe were closed yesterday for Easter Monday.



Indications of the dollar's recent strength.

Strong Dollar Is Troubling For U.S. Trading Partners

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, April 7 (NYT) — To a famous prediction, Montague Norman, a celebrated governor of the Bank of England in the interwar period, once said that a 10 percent interest rate would "draw money from the moon."

America's record rates — the yield on three-month Treasury bills at this week's auction, for instance, was 15.037 percent — may not have pulled in much lunar cash so far. But the high U.S. yields are attracting money from just about everywhere else, causing turmoil on world currency markets and creating fresh headaches for many of Washington's trading partners.

From being the sick man of the international monetary system, the dollar has been transformed into one of the system's most robust members within a few weeks.

But as the West German mark, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen sag in value, governments that only a few months ago bitterly criticized President Carter for letting the dollar slide are now complaining that a strong dollar has inconveniences, too.

For countries that pay in dollars for their oil and other imported minerals, the stronger dollar means a higher import bill just when their overriding economic priority, like America's, is to tame inflation. Japanese import prices are now 76 percent above last year's levels. West Germany's are up 25 percent and Switzerland's 39 percent, promising more inflation.

Dumping Dollars

So America's principal trading partners are struggling to curb the dollar's climb. They are dumping dollars from their reserves onto the currency markets and raising interest rates in an attempt to bring home fleeing funds and strengthen their own currencies, even though this threatens to push the world into what has been aptly termed "a users' recession."

As Peter Oppenheimer, an economics lecturer at Oxford University, put it, "Paradoxically, America's inflation war now threatens Europe's, and the result may be more of a recession all round."

The dollar, which at the start of the year was only worth four French francs, can now be sold for 4.525 francs. It has also risen to 1.9625 marks from 1.7 a short time ago and to 1.862 Swiss francs from 1.5 francs last year.

Whether U.S. interest rates have peaked and the dollar will strengthen further are uppermost in the minds of European bankers and

finance ministers. Since few believed United States rates would go so high so fast, there is widespread reluctance to make firm predictions. But the general view is that the dollar's popularity is nearing its peak.

"It can't be far away now," said Hans J. Mast, chief economist at the Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich. "So we think the yields on some long-term United States bonds are becoming attractive."

Paul King of the London-based foreign-exchange forecasting service, Forex, said, "A further substantial dollar rise seems unlikely."

But many European bankers suggest the dollar will stabilize at its current rates only at the expense of a further twist in the international interest-rate war that has been under way all year.

French bankers confidently predict that the West German Central Bank will act to raise interest rates when it meets on April 11. And the Japanese government is said to be planning a new package to bolster the yen by drawing home funds from Wall Street.

The strong dollar has also forced many countries to revise cherished economic beliefs and has made a number of international problems seem less pressing, officials and bankers report.

Besides selling dollars from their reserves and increasing interest rates, West Germany, Switzerland and Japan have overcome their past reluctance to see their currencies widely used for international trading and held in other countries' reserves. Barriers that these nations raised two years ago to halt an inflationary tide of dollars have been

dismantled. And all three are now asking the oil-exporting nations to invest their reserves in marks, Swiss francs and yen to keep those currencies more buoyant on the market.


Meanwhile, the oil exporters, which last year used the dollar's weakness to justify raising prices, can no longer make this argument, as the Saudi Finance Minister, Mubammad Ali Abdul-Khalil, noted in Washington last week. The threat of a flight from dollars by disillusioned central banks has also receded for the moment.

IMF Safety Net

Officials still expect finance ministers to endorse the proposed new International Monetary Fund safety net to protect the dollar against such a flight, when they meet in Hamburg on April 25. But this so-called substitution account, which would enable the IMF to buy dollars that might otherwise be dumped on the market, is described as "less urgent" now that Washington is vigorously tackling its inflation problems.

But the dollar's strength is also storing up future economic problems, officials say. Its strength and the relative weakness of other currencies mean that U.S. goods are becoming less competitive on world markets, while those of West Germany, Japan and Switzerland are becoming more attractive.

According to a calculation by Forex, the forecasting service, U.S. industry has become nearly 7 percent less competitive internationally so far this year because of the dollar's strength and high inflation.



U.S. \$20,000,000
SUNDSVALLSBANKEN
FLOATING RATE CAPITAL NOTES
DUE 1985

For the six months
8th April, 1980 to 8th October, 1980.

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that the rate of interest has been fixed at 19 1/4 per cent. and that the interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 8th October, 1980 against Coupon No. 4 will be U.S. \$100.00.

Agents Bank: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 4, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges.

Interbank dollar service charges:									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	IL.	Gster.	N.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Interbank (midnight)					Closed				
London (10)					Closed				
Paris (10)					Closed				
Frankfurt (10)	107.95	1,596.40	461.00	308.61	—	422.50	25.94	486.00	149.98
Stockholm (10)	—	2.138	0.8979	0.3205	N.A.*	6.4655	N.A.*	0.5353	N.A.*
Oslo (10)	—	—	—	—	N.A.*	—	N.A.*	—	—
Amsterdam (10)	4.535	9.69	230.40	—	—	—	—	242.80	—
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Geneva (10)					Closed				
Basel (10)					Closed				
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Singapore Joins Global Bank Network

SINGAPORE, April 7 (Reuters) — Singapore took another step today toward establishing itself as a major world business center by linking up with an international financial communications network.

Known as the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication or 'Swift', the network directly links 750 banks in 26 countries for the purpose of fast and secure international banking operations. Initially, 12 financial institutions in Singapore, including the country's central bank, have joined the system, which spans money centers in the United States, Europe and Asia.

Banks in Hong Kong are already participating in Swift while Tokyo is expected to link up in the first quarter of next year. The system handles the settlement of interbank payments, documentary credits, statements of account and confirmation of deposits.

GT&E to Take Loss on Foreign Subsidiaries

STAMFORD, Conn., April 7 — General Telephone & Electronics said it will take a charge against first-quarter earnings of \$85 million as the result of a decision to sell two overseas businesses and write down others.

The company said it signed a contract to sell the entertainment products businesses of its SABA West German subsidiary and its Video French subsidiary to Thomson-Brandt of France for undisclosed terms.

As a result, GTE said it will take a loss against first-quarter results and the company will also provide a reserve to write down other entertainment products businesses outside the United States to net realizable value, for a total charge of \$85 million.

Venezuelan Oil Exports Drop in 1st Quarter

CARACAS, April 7 — Exports of Venezuelan crude oil averaged 1.75 million barrels a day in the first three months of 1980, compared with 2.03 million barrels for the whole of 1979, the Energy Ministry said. Production up to March 30 was an average 2.16 million barrels a day, compared with 2.36 million for all of 1979, the ministry said.

Qatar Reportedly Makes Large Gas Find

TOKYO, April 7 (UPI) — The Gulf nation of Qatar has located what may be the world's largest natural gas field, Kyodo news service said today. Managing Director Ali Mohammed Jaidah of the Qatar General Petroleum said 150 trillion cubic feet (38 trillion cubic meters) of natural gas is expected to be recovered from the field, the agency reported. Mr. Jaidah is attending the international liquefied natural gas conference in Kyoto.

Sun Co. Makes Offer for Seagram's Holdings

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — Sun Oil Co., the U.S.'s 10th-largest oil company, said today that it was offering \$2.3 billion in cash and floating-rate notes for substantially all the U.S. oil and gas properties owned by a division of The Seagram Co. of Montreal.

The properties are owned by Texas Pacific Oil Co., a Dallas-based subsidiary of the world's largest liquor distiller, and are mainly in Texas and Oklahoma, said Kurt Van Vliet, Sun's director of corporate public relations.

Seagram said in a statement that it would consider the offer carefully, and would consider any other offer received. Although other companies have expressed an interest in the oil and gas holdings, no other bids have been made, Seagram said.

Volkswagen of America Raising Prices

DETROIT, April 7 (AP-DJ) — Volkswagen of America said it is raising suggested retail prices on its cars an average of 3.5 percent for average equipped models. Volkswagen said the sales weighted price increases that went into effect last Saturday averaged 3.2 percent on domestically built Rabbit cars and pickup trucks and 4.3 percent on imported units.

Volkswagen also said the suggested base price for its soon-to-be-introduced Jetta model were set at \$7,650 for two-door models and \$7,870 for four-door models.

Emminger Says Dollar Is Overvalued

HAMBURG, April 7 (AP-DJ) — The former West German central bank chief was quoted over the weekend as saying that the dollar is overvalued and should drop about 20 pfennigs to 1.70 Deutsche marks or below.

"If the Carter administration is unable to get inflation under control, the rise of the dollar will soon come to an end," the Hamburg-based weekly newspaper Bild am Sonntag quoted Udo Emminger as saying.

Mr. Emminger, who retired earlier this year, does not expect the dollar to climb beyond 2 marks "but if this should happen, it will not remain there for long," the paper quoted him as saying.

According to Bild, Mr. Emminger, who closely watched foreign currencies from leading Bundesbank positions for 30 years, gave these reasons for his predictions: "First, I anticipate an economic recession in the U.S.A. The result will be less American demand for raw materials. Secondly, the soaring dollar will be slowed down. Then the mark will become more expensive again and our imports will be cheaper."

Japan Moves Cautiously on Saudi Project

By Henry Scott Stokes

TOKYO, April 7 (NYT) — Faced with a pressing need for crude oil and an inability to develop alternative energy sources quickly, Japan is moving cautiously ahead with a \$2 billion joint petrochemical project in the Jubail region of Saudi Arabia, its main source of imported oil.

Ten years after the Saudis approached the Mitsubishi group — believed to be the world's largest conglomerate of industrial, financial and trading concerns — with a proposal for the project, the Mitsubishi Corp., acting as negotiator for the group, last week agreed to a \$10-million study, to be jointly funded with the Saudi government.

The signatories were the Saudi Basic Industries Corp. and the Saudi Petrochemicals Development Co., a Japanese entity.

"This is the biggest economic co-operation agreement between Japan and Saudi Arabia," said Tazio Wanatabe, spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry. "And the government feels the realization of this project is vitally important."

Sabic, as Saudi Basic Industries is known, is owned by the Saudi Government and steers industrial development in the kingdom. Saudi Petrochemicals is a consortium formed in 1979 of 54 Japanese concerns: 15 Mitsubishi companies, 13 oil companies, nine power companies, 11 petrochemical companies, four banks and two gas companies.

The financial exposure of Mitsubishi and the Japanese government is minimal so far, just a half share

of the \$10 million feasibility study. It is believed the Japanese felt compelled to go this far only after major U.S. and international companies had become deeply committed in the kingdom.

The Japanese government and the business community alike believe that their country must not be left behind in promoting relations with Saudi Arabia, supplier of 28.4 percent of Japan's oil last year.

Mitsubishi executives declined to comment officially on the Jubail project, whose centerpiece is a catalytic cracker intended to turn out 450,000 tons of ethylene gas a year. It is one of a dozen Sabic-promoted projects to raise Saudi ethylene output to 1.6 million tons a year by the mid-1980s, according to Abdul Aziz al-Zamil, managing director of Sabic.

The incentive for Japan is that Saudi Arabia will furnish a "bonus" of up to 200,000 barrels a day of crude oil to Japan, according to industrial sources here who asked not to be identified. Mr. Zamil declined at a news conference here to say how the amount of oil Japan receives will be determined.

Interviews and talks with oil executives, international and trading company officials suggest that Japan, in general, and the Mitsubishi group, in particular, approaches the Saudi commitment with caution.

A similar venture with Iran has proved hugely troublesome to the group's main rival, Mitsui, another giant conglomerate. Its \$3.5 billion joint petrochemical complex was

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In addition to its extensive copper, potash and other mining activities, Noranda holds major interests in dozens of other Canadian companies, including Placer Development, Canada Wire and Cable, Brendon Mines, Kerr Addison Mines, Gibraltar Mines, Craigmont Mines, Brunswick Mining, Fraser Inc., Pamour Porcupine, BC Forest Products and the Canadian Hunter Petroleum Exploration Co.

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"Sure, it reminds me of last year," said Mr. Eytan, who masterminded the Bronfman strategy. "It reminds me of every acquisition I can recall where management took action to fend off a bid with little regard for the rights of the company's shareholders."

Ridiculous Comparison

Mr. Powis calls such a comparison ridiculous. "Brascan wanted to use all its cash and borrowing power to buy an unrelated business," he said. His company's bid for MacLaren, he added, "is vastly different in scale and it fits so well you might say it's a marriage made in heaven."

Mr. Powis insists that Noranda's bid for MacLaren was simply in the best interests of Noranda shareholders and not a reaction to the Brascan overtures.

Mr. Eytan said that had Noranda offered a resolution of the Zinor question, "we'd have quite a different attitude to their bid for MacLaren." He added, "MacLaren is an excellent company."

Mr. Powis said his company's recent financing through Zinor would help fund the cash portion of the MacLaren takeover bid. He said that he expected about half of MacLaren's shareholders to choose Noranda stocks rather than cash.

Brascan's only response to Noranda's maneuvers so far has been a war of words waged mainly through the news media. In fact, Mr. Powis said he had not spoken directly with Brascan officials since early this month. "We communicate by press releases," he said.

However, many persons on Toronto's Bay Street expect cash-rich Brascan and its allies to start fighting back in earnest soon, unless the Bronfman bankroll in an all-out bid to add Noranda to their empire.

NYSE Prices Plummet in A Slow Day

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI) — Investors, concerned about high interest rates and the continuing Iranian crisis, sent stock prices plummeting along a broad front in light trading on The New York Stock Exchange today before the announcement by President Carter that the United States was breaking off relations with Iran.

At around 3 P.M. EST, the Dow Jones Industrial average, a 367-point loser last Thursday, was off 14.59 points to 769.53 around 3 p.m. EST.

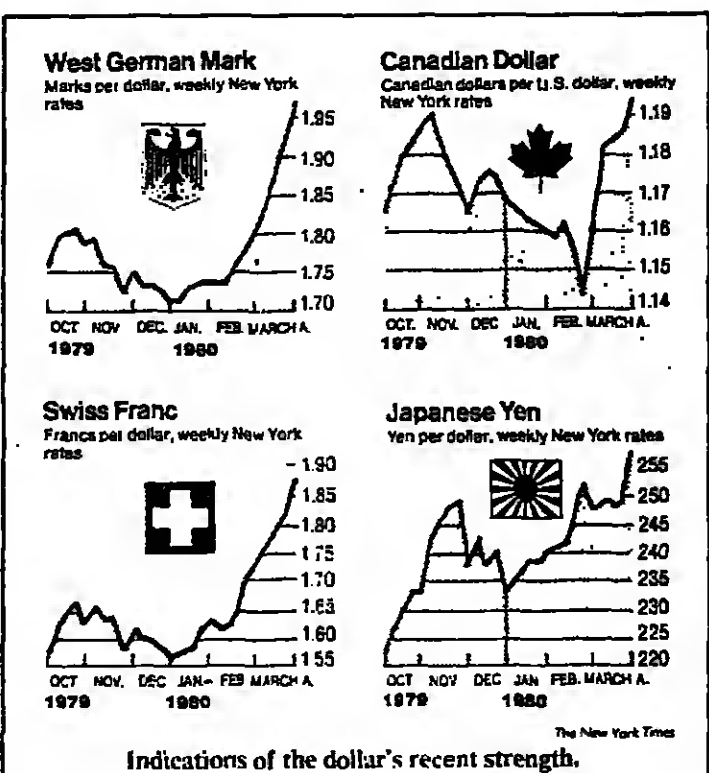
The market, closed for Good Friday, was being hurt by lack of credit, analysts said. Declines led advances, 1,183 to 353, among the 1,833 issues crossing the New York Stock Exchange tape.

The five-hour NYSE volume amounted to about 24.5 million shares, compared with 24.1 million shares traded during the corresponding period Thursday, the slowest session of the year.

At 3 P.M. it was unclear how the President's announcement that frozen Iranian assets may be used to pay off claims of corporations and hostages against the Iranian government would affect closing prices.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Analysts said the prices skidded at the outset because brokers were making calls for more cash in customer accounts. Often this results in the selling of stock in the account.

The Federal Reserve has tightened and restricted credit the last several months in a so-far unsuccessful effort to control inflation. The policies have pushed interest rates to record highs. The prime rate jumped to 20 percent last week.



Murdoch's Jetliner Loans Quickly Set by Ex-Im Bank

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP) — The Export-Import Bank acted twice as quickly as usual to approve \$290 million in low-interest loans to an airline controlled by newspaper publisher Rupert Murdoch, despite reservations by the Treasury Department and Federal Reserve Board, published reports said yesterday.

The New York Times and The Washington Star reported that the loans were approved a week after Mr. Murdoch had lunch with President Carter at the White House on Feb. 19, which was the day Mr. Murdoch presented the formal application directly to Ex-Im Bank President John Moore Jr. The New York Post, which is owned by Mr. Murdoch, endorsed President Carter for re-election three days after the luncheon occurred.

The Senate Banking Committee is investigating whether the loan terms to finance the sale of 18 Boeing jets were preferential and whether the agreement was influenced by the White House luncheon.

Mr. Murdoch reportedly won control of the company last year. The Ex-Im Bank is a U.S. government agency that encourages U.S. export sales by arranging loans to finance them.

The Times and The Star reported that the Treasury Department had recommended a 9.25 percent interest-rate loan to the airline. At that interest, the airline would have ended up paying about \$13.5 million more in interest, The Star said.

The Star also said the preliminary loan commitment was approved in nine days, although it usually takes about 20 days to process an application. Transcripts of the bank's two meetings to consider the loan show it was approved without the usual backup data on either the transaction or the company, The Star said.

Mr. Murdoch originally sought a \$657 million loan at 8 percent interest for Ansett to buy 25 Boeing jets.

Mr. Moore said one reason the application was approved more quickly than usual was because Mr. Murdoch had told the bank that it had to act by Feb. 29 or the airline would purchase wide-bodied jets from the European consortium that makes the popular Airbus.

'No Connection'

The White House, Mr. Murdoch and the Ex-Im Bank told the newspapers that there was no connection between the events, and that the loan was not discussed at the luncheon. Mr. Murdoch's publicist, Howard Rubenstein, said the purpose of the lunch was to discuss several political issues to see if Mr. Murdoch wanted to endorse the president in the March 25 New York primary.

The bank made a preliminary commitment Feb. 28 to lend Ansett Transportation Industries \$206 million at 8 percent interest for 85 percent of the purchase price of five wide-bodied Boeing 767s, according to the reports. The bank also committed itself to an 8.375 percent rate for \$34.5 million for 50 percent of the price of four Boeing 747s and an 8.4 percent interest-rate loan for 40 percent of the price of nine Boeing 737s.

To Our Readers

Because of France's change to daylight saving time a month before the United States makes a similar shift, the International Herald Tribune is temporarily unable, starting today, to publish the closing U.S. stock prices.

The current seven-hour time difference will last one month. The IHT provides the closing prices during the rest of the year.

However, today, because of technical problems, NYSE prices are not available.

Markets Closed

Financial markets in all of Western Europe were closed yesterday for Easter Monday.

Strong Dollar Is Troubling For U.S. Trading Partners

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, April 7 (NYT) — In a famous prediction, Montagu Norman, a celebrated governor of the Bank of England in the interwar period, once said that a 10 percent interest rate would "draw money from the moon."

America's record rates — the yield on three-month Treasury bills at this week's auction, for instance, was 15.037 percent — may not have pulled in much lunar cash so far. But the high U.S. yields are attracting money from just about everywhere else, causing turmoil on world currency markets and creating fresh headaches for many of Washington's trading partners.

From being the sick man of the international monetary system, the dollar has been transformed into one of the system's most robust members within a few weeks.

But as the West German mark, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen sag in value, governments that only a few months ago bitterly criticized President Carter for letting the dollar slide are now complaining that a strong dollar has inconveniences, too.

For countries that pay in dollars for their oil and other imported minerals, the stronger dollar means a higher import bill just when their overriding economic priority, like America's, is to tame inflation. Japan's import prices are now 76 percent above last year's levels. West Germany's are up 25 percent and Switzerland's 39 percent, promising more inflation.

The strong dollar has also forced many countries to revise cherished economic beliefs and has made a number of international problems seem less pressing, officials and bankers report.

Besides selling dollars from their reserves and increasing interest rates, West Germany, Switzerland and Japan have overcome their past reluctance to see their currencies widely used for international trading and held in other countries' reserves. Barriers that these nations raised two years ago to halt an inflationary tide of dollars have been

disrupted. And all three are now asking the oil-exporting nations to invest their reserves in marks, Swiss francs and yen to keep those currencies more buoyant on the market.

Meanwhile, the oil exporters, which last year used the dollar's weakness to justify raising prices, can no longer make this argument, as the Saudi Finance Minister, Muhammad Ali Abdul-Khalil, noted in Washington last week. The threat of a flight from dollars by disillusioned central banks has also receded for the moment.

IMF Safety Net

Officials still expect finance ministers to endorse the proposed new International Monetary Fund safety net to protect the dollar against such a flight, when they meet in Hamburg on April 25. But this so-called substitution account, which would enable the IMF to buy dollars that might otherwise be dumped on the market, is described as "less urgent" now that Washington is vigorously tackling its inflation problems.

But the dollar's strength is also storing up future economic problems, officials say. Its strength and the relative weakness of other currencies mean that U.S. goods are becoming less competitive on world markets, while those of West Germany, Japan and Switzerland are becoming more attractive.

According to a calculation by Forex, the forecasting service, U.S. industry has become nearly 7 percent less competitive internationally so far this year because of the dollar's strength and high inflation.


Dumping Dollars

So America's principal trading partners are struggling to curb the dollar's climb. They are dumping dollars from their reserves onto the currency markets and raising interest rates in an attempt to bring home fleeing funds and strengthen their own currencies, even though this threatens to push the world into what has been aptly termed "a users' recession."

As Peter Oppenheimer, an economics lecturer at Oxford University, put it, "Paradoxically, America's inflation war now threatens Europe's, and the result may be more of a recession all round."

The dollar, which at the start of the year was only worth four French francs, can now be sold for 4.525 francs. It has also risen to 1.9625 marks from 1.7 a short time ago and to 1.862 Swiss francs from 1.5 francs last year.

Whether U.S. interest rates have peaked and the dollar will strengthen further are uppermost in the minds of European bankers and



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DUE 1985

For the six months
8th April, 1980 to 8th October 1980.

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that the rate of interest has been fixed at 19 1/4 percent and that the interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 8th October 1980 against Coupon No. 4 will be U.S. \$100.08.

Agent Bank: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 4, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	G.M.F.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Amsterdam (100)									
Bremen (100)									
Frankfurt (100)									
London (100)									
Paris (100)	107.95	1,924.40	41.10	200.41	—	422.51	28.84	484.00	149.99
Stockholm (100)	—	2.126	0.8778	0.8205	N.A.	0.6450	N.A.	0.5352	N.A.
West Germany (100)	4.535	1.91	235.40	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	242.83	N.A.
Switzerland (100)	—	—	—	—	Closed	—	—	—	—
Denmark (100)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	G.M.F.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Amsterdam (100)									
Bremen (100)									
Frankfurt (100)									
London (100)									
Paris (100)	107.95	1,924.40	41.10	200.41	—	422.51	28.84	484.00	149.99
Stockholm (100)	—	2.126	0.8778	0.8205	N.A.	0.6450	N.A.	0.5352	N.A.
West Germany (100)	4.535	1.91	235.40	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	242.83	N.A.
Switzerland (100)	—	—	—	—	Closed	—	—	—	—
Denmark (100)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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of

BASF Wyandotte Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to The Molson Companies Limited and assisted in the negotiations leading to this transaction.

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	12 months	6 months	3 months		12 months	6 months	3 months		12 months	6 months	3 months
Aden (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	India (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Indonesia (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Philippines (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, Ex-Community (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Iran (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Poland (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, Others (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Iraq (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Polynesia French (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Algeria (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Ireland (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Portugal (air)	\$ 5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Austria (air)	Sch. 2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00	Israel (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Romania (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Bahrain (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Italy (air)	\$ 9,200.00	4,600.00	2,500.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Belgium (air)	B.Fr. 4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00	Japan (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Singapore (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Burma (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Korea (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	South America (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Kuwait (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Spain (air)	Ptas. 8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Canada (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Lebanon (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Sri Lanka (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Libya (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Sweden (air)	\$ S.Kr. 520.00	260.00	145.00
Cyprus (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Luxembourg (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Switzerland (air)	\$ S.Fr. 300.00	150.00	82.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Malaysia (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Thailand (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr. 660.00	330.00	180.00	Mexico (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Tunisia (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Egypt (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Morocco (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Turkey (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Ethiopia (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Nepal (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	United Arab Emirates (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M. 600.00	300.00	165.00	Netherlands (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
France	FF 520.00	260.00	145.00	New Zealand (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Germany	DM 278.00	139.00	75.00	Norway (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Vietnam (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Great Britain	£St. 46.00	23.00	12.00	Other Eur. Countr (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
Greece (air)	Dr. 4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00								
Hong Kong (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00								
Hungary (air)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50								

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U.S. Commodity Prices

Chicago Futures

April 7, 1980

Open High Low Close Chg.

WHEAT
3,000 bu., dollars per bu.
May 4.08 4.13 4.01 4.02 1/2
Jul 4.17 4.19 4.08 4.09 1/2
Sep 4.20 4.22 4.10 4.11 1/2
Dec 4.24 4.26 4.15 4.16 1/2
Mar 4.27 4.29 4.18 4.19 1/2
May 4.30 4.32 4.21 4.22 1/2

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu., dollars per bu.
May 2.10 2.15 2.05 2.06 1/2
Jul 2.15 2.20 2.10 2.11 1/2
Sep 2.20 2.25 2.15 2.16 1/2
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CORN
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SOYBEAN MEAL
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Sep 1.20 1.25 1.15 1.16 1/2
Dec 1.25 1.30 1.20 1.21 1/2
Mar 1.30 1.35 1.25 1.26 1/2
May 1.35 1.40 1.30 1.31 1/2

SOYBEAN MEAL
5,000 lb., dollars per ton
May 12.10 12.15 12.05 12.06 1/2
Jul 12.15 12.20 12.10 12.11 1/2
Sep 12.20 12.25 12.15 12.16 1/2
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Dec 21.25 21.30 21.20 21.21 1/2
Mar 21.30 21.35 21.25 21.26 1/2
May 21.35 21.40 21.30 21.31 1/2

WHEAT
5,000 bu., dollars per bu.
May 4.08 4.13 4.01 4.02 1/2
Jul 4.17 4.19 4.08 4.09 1/2
Sep 4.20 4.22 4.10 4.11 1/2
Dec 4.24 4.26 4.15 4.16 1/2
Mar 4.27 4.29 4.18 4.19 1/2
May 4.30 4.32 4.21 4.22 1/2

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu., dollars per bu.
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Mar 2.30 2.35 2.25 2.26 1/2
May 2.35 2.40 2.30 2.31 1/2

CORN
5,000 bu., dollars per bu.
May 1.10 1.15 1.05 1.06 1/2
Jul 1.15 1.20 1.10 1.11 1/2
Sep 1.20 1.25 1.15 1.16 1/2
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Mar 21.30 21.35 21.25 21.26 1/2
May 21.35 21.40 21.30 21.31 1/2

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open High Low Close Chg.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
4,000 lb., cents per lb.
May 42.00 42.50 41.50 42.00 1/2
Jul 42.50 43.00 42.00 42.50 1/2
Sep 43.00 43.50 42.50 43.00 1/2
Dec 43.50 44.00 43.00 43.50 1/2
Mar 44.00 44.50 43.50 44.00 1/2
May 44.50 45.00 44.00 44.50 1/2

PORK BELLIES
40,000 lb., cents per lb.
May 32.00 32.50 31.50 32.00 1/2
Jul 32.50 33.00 32.00 32.50 1/2
Sep 33.00 33.50 32.50 33.00 1/2
Dec 33.50 34.00 33.00 33.50 1/2
Mar 34.00 34.50 33.50 34.00 1/2
May 34.50 35.00 34.00 34.50 1/2

FEEDER CATTLE
4,000 lb., cents per lb.
May 38.00 38.50 37.50 38.00 1/2
Jul 38.50 39.00 38.00 38.50 1/2
Sep 39.00 39.50 38.50 39.00 1/2
Dec 39.50 40.00 39.00 39.50 1/2
Mar 40.00 40.50 39.50 40.00 1/2
May 40.50 41.00 40.00 40.50 1/2

LIVE HOGS
40,000 lb., cents per lb.
May 35.00 35.50 34.50 35.00 1/2
Jul 35.50 36.00 35.00 35.50 1/2
Sep 36.00 36.50 35.50 36.00 1/2
Dec 36.50 37.00 36.00 36.50 1/2
Mar 37.00 37.50 36.50 37.00 1/2
May 37.50 38.00 37.00 37.50 1/2

SHRIMP
100 lb., cents per lb.
May 45.00 45.50 44.50 45.00 1/2
Jul 45.50 46.00 45.00 45.50 1/2
Sep 46.00 46.50 45.50 46.00 1/2
Dec 46.50 47.00 46.00 46.50 1/2
Mar 47.00 47.50 46.50 47.00 1/2
May 47.50 48.00 47.00 47.50 1/2

SHRIMP
100 lb., cents per lb.
May 45.00 45.50 44.50 45.00 1/2
Jul 45.50 46.00 45.00 45.50 1/2
Sep 46.00 46.50 45.50 46.00 1/2
Dec 46.50 47.00 46.00 46.50 1/2
Mar 47.00 47.50 46.50 47.00 1/2
May 47.50 48.00 47.00 47.50 1/2

AMEX Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

Tokyo Exchange

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Asahi Glass	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Daikin Ind.	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Daikin Ind.	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Daikin Ind.	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Daikin Ind.	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000

Market Summary

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Asahi Glass	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Daikin Ind.	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Daikin Ind.	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Daikin Ind.	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Daikin Ind.	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Asahi Glass	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Daikin Ind.	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Daikin Ind.	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Daikin Ind.	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000
Daikin Ind.	1,000	Yamaha Motor	1,000

Turkey Fails Again

To Elect President

ANKARA, April 7 (UPI)—The Turkish parliament failed today in its 19th and 20th attempts to elect a successor to former President Fahri Koruturk, who left office yesterday at the end of his seven-year term. Senate Speaker Sabri Caglayangil is serving as acting president until a new occupant is chosen for the mainly ceremonial office.

Retired Gen. Muhsin Batur led the 19th round of voting, receiving 125 of the 409 votes cast.

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Consultation and obtention of Contract Documents: At Lavalle 1554, 1° Piso, Oficina N° 107, Buenos Aires-República Argentina, on Business Days from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

BID OPENING: May 13, 1980 at 10 a.m. at the aforementioned address.

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ANTWERP..... 250774, 250818
ATHENS..... 332633, 332645
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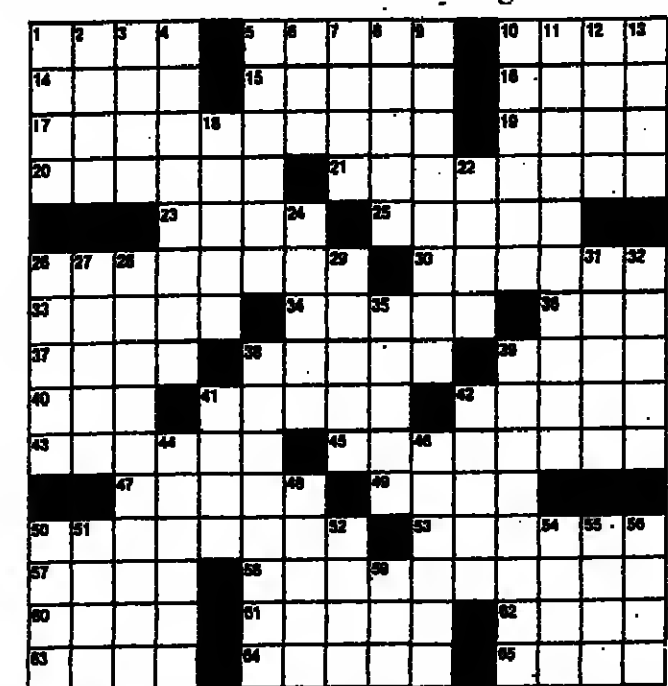
FOR READERS WHOSE LIVES ARE BIGGER THAN NATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 As neat as
5 Heavy knives
10 Hedin,
Gobi explorer
14 Singing alone,
as a diva
15 Manifest
16 Homophone for
seed
17 Food
18 "Rock of"
20 Injury
21 Kin of 9 Down
22 Frolic
25 Dessert
26 Drink
28 Hull House
founder
33 Polytechnique
34 Sly looks
36 Denizen of an
alveary
37 Bugle call
38 A la
39 Certain pastry
40 Some
railroads, for
short
41 Navigation
device
42 They don't pay
for their
license

DOWN

- 43 One of the
Marianas
45 Game invented
by American
Indians
47 Attacks
48 Uttered
50 Picnic servings
53 Dishonest or
dishonorable
57 "... two peas
in"
58 Something to
eat
60 Islamic
covering
61 Avoid
62 Sediment
63 English queen
founder
64 Far from
famished
65 Dame Myra
1 Type of prof
2 Officiate at a
tea
3 Bergman
role in
"Casablanca"
4 Seven and
eleven at dice
5 Good friend:
Fr.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

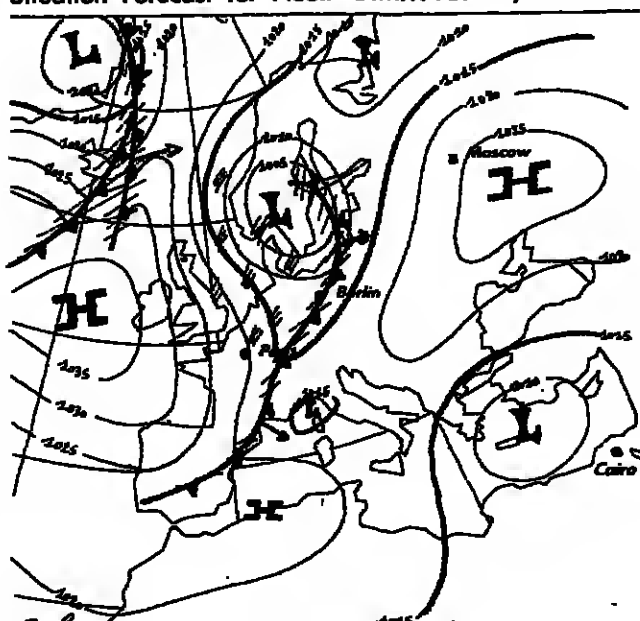
1. LEE 2. HOLE 3. MOUTH 4. TONGUE
5. DIRT 6. GROUND 7. EARTH 8. SOIL
9. SAND 10. GRAVEL 11. STONE 12. ROCK
13. CLAY 14. LIME 15. CEMENT 16. BRICK
17. PLASTER 18. GYPSUM 19. PUTTY
20. PAINT 21. VARNISH 22. POLISH
23. GLAZE 24. FINISH 25. COAT
26. STAIN 27. MARK 28. SCUFF
29. SCRATCH 30. RUB 31. WASH
32. CLEAN 33. WAX 34. OIL
35. GREASE 36. SOAP 37. DETERGENT
38. DRAIN 39. RINSE 40. DRY
41. POLISH 42. BUFF 43. SHINE
44. GLOSS 45. LUSTER 46. BRILLIANCE
47. GLOW 48. SHINE 49. GLIMMER
50. GLARE 51. GLAZE 52. GLAZE
53. GLAZE 54. GLAZE 55. GLAZE
56. GLAZE 57. GLAZE 58. GLAZE
59. GLAZE 60. GLAZE 61. GLAZE
62. GLAZE

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	16	65	Fair	MADRID	14	58	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Foggy	MIAMI	22	74	Stormy
ANKARA	16	65	Overcast	MILAN	12	55	Fair
ATHENS	14	58	Overcast	MONTREAL	10	50	Fair
BELRIUT	24	76	Overcast	MOSCOW	5	41	Overcast
BERGDADE	4	43	Foggy	MUNICH	4	39	Overcast
BERLIN	10	58	Cloudy	NEW YORK	13	56	Fair
BRUSSELS	8	47	Foggy	PARIS	14	58	Fair
BUCHAREST	8	47	Rolls	OSLO	1	33	Foggy
BUDAPEST	12	54	Overcast	PARIS	11	52	Fair
CASABLANCA	17	64	Fair	PRAGUE	3	38	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	14	59	Foggy	ROME	12	54	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Fair	SOFIA	7	45	Overcast
DUBLIN	9	49	Showers	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	52	Fair	TEHRAN	26	79	Fair
FLORENCE	14	58	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26	83	Overcast
FRANKFURT	10	50	Fair	TOKYO	11	52	Fair
GENEVA	4	42	Fair	TUNIS	12	54	Overcast
HELSINKI	6	43	Overcast	VIENNA	14	58	Overcast
HONGKONG	21	70	Rolls	WARSAW	9	49	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	9	49	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	13	55	Fair
LAS PALMAS	26	80	Fair	ZURICH	6	43	Overcast
LISBON	14	61	Fair				
LONDON	13	56	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	16	65	Rolls				

1 Yesterday's readings 1.5, and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all other times in GMT.

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Thunderstorm: T
Rain: R
Snow: S
Front Movement: F

Warm Front: W
Cold Front: C
Occluded Front: O
Quasi-Stationary Front: Q

Russians Probing Lake's Bottom
For Napoleon's Abandoned Loot

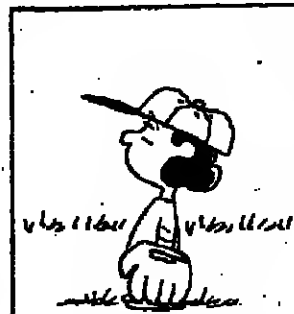
MOSCOW, April 7 (AP) — If Soviet researchers are right, residents around Lake Semlevo may one day observe the gilded carriage of Catherine the Great rising from the deep ooze of the lake's bottom.

Armed with the latest in radioelectronic and chemical gear, the researchers are probing the lake's notoriously thick silt for the legendary treasure that Napoleon abandoned somewhere in eastern Russia.

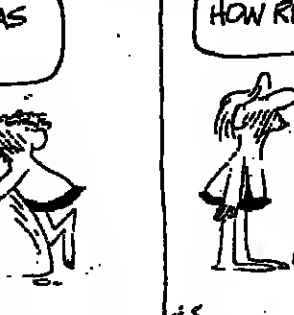
Leaving Moscow in the fall of 1812, the French emperor took with him a vast train of loot, including Empress Catherine's carriage and decorations and treasures from Kremlin cathedrals and palaces.

The treasure is last mentioned in October, 1812, when Napoleon was in the region of Smolensk and about 230 miles west of Moscow. By the end of November Napoleon abandoned his army and fled to Paris, ordering that all his possessions and archives be destroyed. Local legend has it that the treasure was dumped into Lake Semlevo, near Smolensk.

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BEETLE



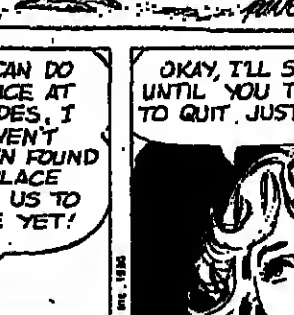
BAILEY



ANDY



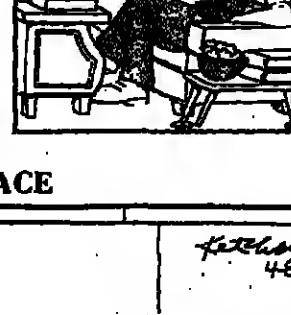
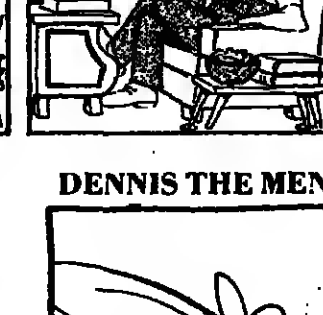
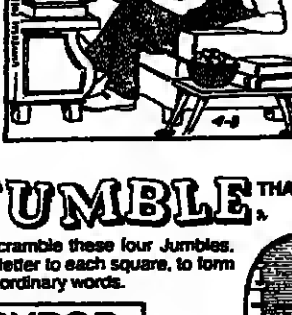
WIZARD



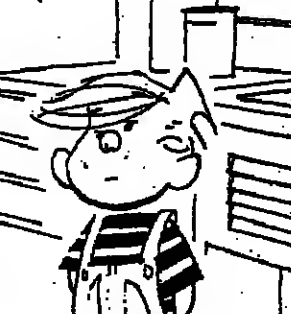
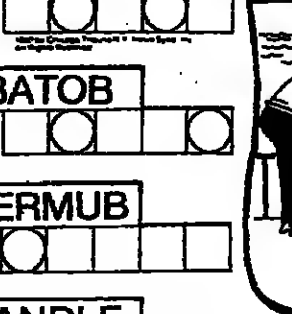
REX



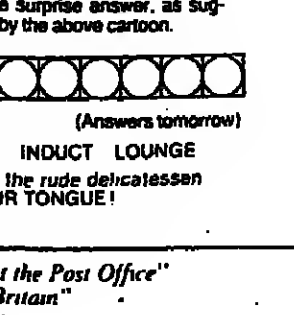
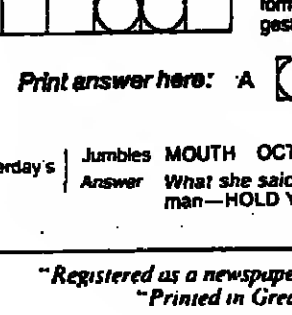
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THE LIFE OF KATHERINE MANSFIELD

By Anthony Alpers. Viking. 460 pp. \$16.95.

KATHERINE MANSFIELD

A Biography

By Jeffrey Meyers. New Directions. 306 pp. \$17.50.

Reviewed by James Atlas

SOME writers are biography prone; others get off with a biography once a generation or a definitive work — Richard Ellmann's "James Joyce" or Leon Edel's five-volume life of Henry James — that bestows on them a more or less permanent image. Katherine Mansfield seems to belong to the latter camp. Only a year after John Carswell's "Lives and Letters," a collective biography of the writer and her friends, two biographies have appeared in one month.

A less dramatic life might seem wearisome to read about once the significant events have been mastered; but Mansfield was fully literary; she made her life a work of art. Her escape from the barren culture of New Zealand to the more liberal ambience of Edwardian London; her chaotic bisexual attachments; her neurotic marriage to the critic John Middleton Murray; her association with such familiar Bloomsbury figures as Virginia Woolf and Lady Ottoline Morrell; even her death from tuberculosis at the age of 34, while in residence at an eccentric commune founded by the Armenian mystic George Gurdjieff. Everything she did was charged with drama. Mansfield's life was consecrated to the romantic quest for experience.

A Frail Identity

That quest could be rather wearing at times. Her desperate misadventures — leaving her first husband on their wedding night, rushing off to the front on a perilous journey in the midst of World War I to spend the night with an old lover — reflected a frail identity. "Is there a Me?" she confided to Murray. "I want to be REAL." Such exasperated cries, anticipations of contemporary psychobabble, were all too characteristic.

Her "stories," fortunately, were more finely modulated. She had a genius for evoking the pathos of people's lives; the spinster in "Miss Brill," wounded by the contemptuous remarks of an ardent couple on a park bench; the sensitive girl in "The Garden Party," mourning the accidental death of a laborer down the road while her mother frets that it will spoil the mood of their afternoon tea. The issue before Mansfield's biography, in the words of Anthony Alpers, is to "disengage the work" from "the moral implications of the life."

Alpers can afford to speculate with confidence on such matters, having devoted a lifetime to the subject. His biography of Mansfield, though entirely revised, is a redaction of a work published in 1953. This new life, he emphasizes, is "in no sense a revised edition"; it offers a far more comprehensive account of Mansfield's life, and is less inhibited, because many who figure in the earlier narrative have died. It is to be regretted that Alpers chose to omit an autobiographical preface about his childhood in New Zealand, where he lived in a house that had once been Mansfield's.

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BRIDGE

By Alan Trachtenberg

FRESNO, Calif. — The women's knockout team championship, the concluding event of the American Contract Bridge League's Spring National Championships, ended here late last month in a victory for a team led by Kathie Wei of New York. Her teammates were Judi Radin of New York, Carol Sanders of Nashville, Tenn., Betty Ann Kennedy of Sturtevant, La., Edith Kemp of Miami, and Nancy Gruver of Baltimore, who took the place of Chicago as nonplaying captain.

By the halfway point, Wei's team had a lead of 44 international match points against Jo Morse of Silver Spring, Md., Terry Michaels of Chipley, Fla., Pat Lapides of Cockeysville, Md., Betty Adler of Baltimore, Pat Leary of Livermore, Calif., and Jan Stansby of Oakland, Calif. The victory moved further ahead and won by 105 points.

This triumph, combined with a good performance in the Vanderbilt knockout teams earlier in the month, puts Wei's team in a commanding position in the race to represent the United States in the 1981 Venice Trophy contest for the women's world team title.

In the open pairs, Michael Schreiber of Thousand Oaks, Calif., and Paul Lewis of Berkeley, Calif., won with 833 match points. They were followed by Jim Robinson of Los Angeles and Stelio Touchidis of San Valley, Calif., 843; Emma Gene Hawes of Fort Worth; and Dorothy Hayden Truscott of New York.

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Art Buchwald

Upgrading an Athlete
To an All-American

LOS ANGELES — There is a lot of scandal going on in college athletic programs these days. The Pacific Athletic Conference, composed of the major West Coast schools, is under fire because evidence is building up that certain athletes were given credit for courses they never took, and also non-athletes took tests for college players who, for one reason or another, were unable to study for them.



Buchwald

Treasure Hunter
Finds Evidence
Of 2d Galleon

KEY WEST, Fla., April 7 (UPI) — Treasure hunter Mel Fisher, whose diving team uncovered the riches of the sunken Nuestra Señora de Atocha, is convinced the team has found another galleon from the same Spanish fleet.

He said three gold bars found 40 miles west of Key West came from the Santa Margarita, the lead galleon in a Spanish fleet that ran aground in a hurricane in 1622. The bars are valued at gold to more than \$50,000. Their historical worth could boost that to almost \$700,000.

The divers also found silver coins dated 1598 to 1621, and indigo dye. A manifest in Spanish archives shows that in the fleet, only the Santa Margarita and Atocha were carrying indigo.

Other evidence that this was the Santa Margarita is a copper diving bell. After the ship sank, Spanish divers used such bells to recover about half the cargo.

session with an All-American running back and his adviser at Unbeaten State of Southern California.

The adviser said, "Lightning, I've been studying your transcripts and you're doing quite well."

"I just received your grade for your debating class. You got a B-minus."

"A B-minus? Who the heck took that course for me?"

"A guy named Mark Kovey. We were hoping he'd do better, but apparently he's having girl trouble and has developed a stutter."

"I don't know why I should take a B-minus because some dope has personal problems. This could bring down my whole grade average. I was counting on at least a B-plus in debating. It was one of my best subjects."

"Don't worry, Lightning. You got an A in Advanced Economics. We had a Rhodes scholar take the final for you."

"Now you're talking. I ain't going to bust my butt out there on the gridiron every Saturday if I can't get a good grade in economics."

"You had quite a bit of a problem this year with Shakespeare 1-B."

"I did?"

"Yes. Apparently the student we assigned to take the course for you was more interested in her own grades than she was in yours. I called her in at midnight and warned her that if she didn't shape up, you might be declared ineligible for next year. But she said she hates Shakespeare. You wound up with a D."

"Can't we protest to the professor?"

"He said it was too late. He didn't know the girl was taking the course for you."

"Well, you better do something about it. I ain't taking no D. The coach promised, when he recruited me, that I'd graduate summa cum laude, and ride away in a new yellow Cadillac."

"You will, Lightning, even if I have to take your nuclear physics exam myself."

Carl Djerassi: Beyond the Pill

Take Risk of Developing Male Contraceptive, Scientist Urges

By Sandy Rovner

WASHINGTON (WP) — Carl Djerassi, you might say, is the father of the birth control pill.

He'd rather have been its mother. "I suffer from one major disadvantage right at the beginning, and I know this," he says with the merest hint of a Viennese accent.

"One is, having been associated with the first development of oral contraceptives, most women will automatically assume that I'm a pill pusher, either of the pill or a pill. Totally wrong."

"And also, just because I was involved in oral contraceptives, they are assuming that I'm basically a male chauvinist. And I think I'm basically a feminist."

"If I could say that there was anything I was sorry about, it's that I wasn't a woman. It would have been so much better if a woman had carried this out."

Antagonistic Fields

At 56, Djerassi is a major force in two often antagonistic fields of endeavor: He is a professor of chemistry and research-team chief at Stanford University; and he is founder and president of Zeecon (now owned by Occidental Oil), a profitable chemical house that develops bio-chemical insect controls.

Djerassi was born in Vienna in 1923. Both his parents were physicians, who met in medical school there. His mother was Austrian, his father Hungarian. They were divorced when he was small, and he spent time in both countries until the advent of Hitler. He and his mother came to the United States just after the start of the war in 1939.

As he tells it, he "came" his way into a junior college in New Jersey because his high school in Europe had been called a college. He graduated from Kenyon College in Ohio at 19 and had his Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Wisconsin before he was 23.

To no one's greater dismay than his own, many of his fears about overpopulation have been borne out in the past decade — leading directly to his new book, "The Politics of Contraception," published by W.W. Norton.

He has, Have Notes

"If there is one thing I've always been concerned about," he says, "it's the quality of life of people. I've an enormous concern about the growth of the haves and the have nots."

I've a very global view. I consider myself a person who lives in this world, not in one country, or just in one small neighborhood."

One of the controversies that has flourished around Djerassi concerns research linking the pill to an assortment of ills from blood clots to cancer.

Djerassi feels time is running out.

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He is best known for his work with Syntex on the synthesis of the steroid that was the active chemical ingredient of the first oral contraceptive. For his contribution, he received the National Medal of Science.

For 10 years he has been prophesying the gloom and doom of overpopulation unless radical changes are made in the development of contraceptives — including one for males.

Djerassi believes that because of the length of time needed for development, the potential for liability suits and the restrictive regulatory climate in the United States, there is no future in the private sector for researching and developing such risky things as contraceptives.

"Fundamentally, the development of a new male contraceptive would take two decades. That means taking quite a number of risks, and our society is basically on a riskless, safe, no-risk kick — and that applies to everything."

"I am a very impatient person when it comes to this. I think that time is an incredibly expensive commodity in general, but particularly in the context of fertility control. I know nothing that we are doing in this world that has this particular time component. If you don't develop a cure for cancer, a lot of people will be miserable, but the world will change not one iota. If you do absolutely nothing about birth control, that's a totally different situation. The world would be inconceivable."

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PEOPLE: Senghor Hails Washing
As 'Metropole de Culture'

"La grande metropole de culture" was the accolade bestowed on Washington by President Leopold Senghor of Senegal as he closed a five-week exhibit of modern Senegalese art at the Corcoran Gallery.

The crash of people at the closing included Mayor Marion Barry and Livingston Blade Jr., chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. Senghor, a poet and philosopher, said the black poets and writers who gathered in the capital 30 years ago, such as the Alaine Locke, Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen, had been an important intellectual influence on him when he was a student at Howard University.

Senghor, who will meet with President Carter today, was also in Washington to formalize the sister-city relationship with his capital, Dakar.

The chief who gave Joseph Califano Jr., the former U.S. Health Education and Welfare secretary, a reputation for extravagance in an administration trying to project an image of austerity has been fired by Califano's successor. But a spokesman for HEW said Secretary Patricia Harris didn't fire the chief to fight inflation, and expects to replace him with another political appointee. The spokesman said retired Marine Master Sgt. Willy Brown was given 30 days' notice because he no longer meets the requirement in his job description that he be an individual in whom the secretary "has complete confidence."

The dismissal letter said that "with the departure of Secretary Califano, this relationship ceased to exist and does not exist with Secretary Harris." The disclosure of Barnes' original job description, which identified him as "personal assistant to the secretary (special activities) without maintaining that he cooked the secretary's meals, got Califano in trouble with President Carter three years ago. At the time, Carter was trying to eliminate some of the perquisites of high office, removing TV sets from some White House offices and ordering some of his aides not to have White House limousines pick them up at home and drop them off at night.

Astronomer-lecturer Carl Sagan and wife Betsy are splitting up after 17 years of marriage, and a jurisdictional battle is in the making. Sagan wants the divorce trial held in Los Angeles — she wants it in New York. Sagan is represented in the

fight by celebrity divorce and "money" lawyer Marvin Mischel, who usually leads the charge for women.

Journalist Bernard Valery has been promoted to the grade of officer in the French Legion of Honor for his work as a correspondent for the New York Daily News. Valery, 65, was made a knight in the Legion on Jan. 1, 1979. Valery has won the Daily News for 30 years also has a weekly column in French newspaper France Soir.

When television comedian Carrot Top and rock guitarist S. Smith were nothing but dogs, smooched and mustered and soda at a pushcart stand last night was no ordinary case of the stars. That was their wedding 5 says columnist Liz Smith in New York Daily News. The couple went to City Hall March 26, "Saturday Night Live" writer Zeph Grunwald as best man and thrower, columnist Smith said. She said they were married at 5 a.m. in a ceremony that began a Smith-backed Miss Radar for number as track star Candy S. She has Broadway show, "Gilda" now a movie.

Soviet dissident Alexei Ginzburg, who found a home in New York City, "Little Leningrad," his release from Russia last fall will receive the key to his adopted city in New Jersey this week. Thomas F.X. Smith says the nation tomorrow will be Ginzburg's efforts to pre-him rights in Russia and mark the city's pride in having "as our neighbor." The 43-year-old poet and journalist settled there for the first time after being released in exchange for convicted Soviet spies. He lives his wife, Irina, their sons, Alex and Alexander, 7, and his 10-year-old son, Andrei, where 450 Russian immigrants make home.

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